INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals So help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 29— BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 3 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
28 Jan.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
4 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
18 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		18,568
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA	16,302
3 Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
10 ,,	RAZMAK@†		16,602
17 ,,	CHINA†		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @...		16,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		11,120
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,983
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,572
30 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ,,	16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,518

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

SEXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £55.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
16th March	DUMANA ..	8,429
6th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd ,,	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
29th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
3rd Feb.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
4th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
6th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Fort Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
8th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
15th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
22nd ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Yeikoku Maru ..	22nd Jan.	5th Feb.
*Heinan Maru ..	11th ,,	5th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	27th ,,	10th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Feb.	20th ,,
Taizan Maru ..	13th ,,	23rd ,,
Ichiyo Maru ..	13th ,,	23th ,,
Tsurushima M ..	19th ,,	28th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	24th ,,	5th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	27th ,,	9th ,,
Indo Maru ..	1st March	13th ,,

*Arrive at Karachi Jan. 11th

For Particulars apply to:—
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22130 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolrs, cartridges, swords bayonets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
29883

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE :

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Karachi	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambalia Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPTIAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,12,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.

1924	Rs. 2,37,34,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1925	Rs. 2,96,42,000	
1926	Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No, 56

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office :—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

o other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication,

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE B. A. B. T., TEACHER for a High School. Second Language Persian. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2094 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R 704

WANTED—CANDIDATES for telegraph training. The candidate gets direct appointment through this school. Apply immediately with one anna stamp for prospectus to avoid disappointment, MANAGER, Rajputana Systematical Telegraph School, Jodhpur.
A R667

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTS WRITTEN; Profit and loss account, Balance Sheet prepared by qualified Accountant; 18 years, experience, Moderate fees. Reply SASTRI 10, Vijbhai Building, Matunga.
B R 705

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A fine newly built BUNGALOW at Juhu, facing the sea consisting of two bedrooms, one hall and one dining room. Rent moderate. Apply at once to F. J. GINWALA, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort.
C 29886

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—Rs. 100/- immediately—Can convince honest intentions. Property lying up-country. Good interest Payable Invites promptly sympathetic INVESTORS only. Apply Box. No. 2093 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
F R705

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—A CLOTH DRYING MACHINE and 50 LOOMS immediately. Send particulars to Box No. 2091 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
N R692

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

"TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOATS"—Their sayings and doings.—Are vividly described in Pope's "RAPE OF THE LOCK". which has been acclaimed to be "the most brilliant mock-heroic poem in the world." If you desire to enjoy Popes's master-piece by being transported in imagination to the social background against which the fops and flirts displayed their craze for elegant trifles, send for the exhaustive edition of the poem by Professor Keshavlal L. Oza, Bahauddin College Junagad. who will supply it for Rs 3/7/0—by no means a high price for a daintily bound volume of 440 pages, which has been praised by Professors of English in the Oxford, Harvard. Yale. and Columbia Universities.
L 29767

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DASTUR AND CO., Builders, Sanitary Engineers and Plumbers.—We beg to notify our worthy clients that we have opened a branch office at Shirin-Ham Khar for the convenience of our clients at Bandra, Khar and its surrounding suburbs.—Bombay Address 138, Medows Street. Khar address Shirin-Ham.
T R 707

DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN.—First try, then buy 50,000 FREE Sampl Packets for Leucoderma, by V. P. P. for As to meet the cost of its transmission FREE TREATMENT for LEPROSY under special diet. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane Salkia, HOWRAH.
C29853

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.
YUSUF BUILDING.
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 3 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT of INDIA
POST OFFICE
Cash Certificates
Rs. 10 for Rs. 8-0-0
AFTER FIVE YEARS.
A return of 4½ per cent.
Compound Interest.
FREE of INCOME TAX
REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED
WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR.
MAXIMUM HOLDING 10,000 Rupees
GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT
AND SET ASIDE A REGULAR SUM EVERY MONTH.
If you bought a Cash Certificate before April 1st 1926, you need not cash it after five years. IT WILL PAY YOU TO KEEP IT another five years because you will obtain Rs. 13 instead of Rs. 10 and you may, if you so desire, encash it at any time with interest.
Ask for particulars from any Post Office.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LAWN TENNIS.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS of WESTERN INDIA.
Under the Auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd.
13th February to 27th February, 1928 (inclusive).

Gentlemen's Singles
Gentlemen's Doubles
Ladies' Singles
Ladies' Doubles
and
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles.

Entries close on Wednesday, 8th February, 1928. Full particulars and entry forms can be obtained from:—
E. ROSE,
The Hon. Secretary for Lawn Tennis,
Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd., Bombay.
29713.

NOTICE

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIVIDEND on Preference Shares for 3 years ending 30th June, 1923, at 6 1/2 per cent. free of Income Tax (i.e., Rs. 1-15-3) per share declared at the 9th Ordinary General Meeting, held on the 30th December, 1927, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 15th February, 1928, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Week days and from 12 noon to 1 p.m. on Saturdays to those shareholders whose names stand in the Register of the Company on the 23rd December, 1927.

Change of address, if any, should be notified to the Company.

By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
29888

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICIAL SUB-STATION PLANTS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of "Electrical Sub-Station Plant required for Victoria Terminus Main Line Station Building."

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specifications and drawing can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per set which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 29th February, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1928.
29834

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF STEELWORK FOR A SHED AT PACHORA.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of steelwork required for Goods shed at Pachora.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification and drawings on which the tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 12th March, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 1st February, 1928.
29882

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Necessary Drainage Works in Haines Road from Byculla Bridge to Mahaluxmi Level Crossing will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 10th February, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of Contract, Specification etc., will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per form to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 2nd February, 1928.
29889

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Sale by Public Auction held on the 30th day of January, 1928, by Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers under instructions of Messrs. Vrajlal Govindji and Purushotam Vrajlal, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Dhanjibhai Kalliandas, Jakisondas Kalliandas, Purshotam Dhanjibhai, Chhotalal Bhagwandas, Dalubai, daughter of Bhagwandas Kalliandas, Balkisondas Jekisondas, Premji Jekisondas, Mamlal Jekisondas and Prabhavati, daughter of Purshotam Dhanjibhai, the last named 6 being minors under the age of 18 years by their legal guardian the said Jekisondas Kalliandas, the Mortgagors, also of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of August, 1926, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part our client was declared to be the highest bidder and purchaser of the undermentioned property, situate at Thakordwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay. Any person having any claim against the said property by way of sale mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land, containing by admeasurement 99 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 26, New No. 171, Old Survey No. 328 and New Survey No. 2357 and Cadastral Survey No. 2260, (Bhuleshwar Division) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 4980 and Street Nos. 107-109 and which said premises are situate at and on the South side of Thakordwar Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tribhovandas Lallubhai, on or towards the West by the property of Vaisya caste people, on or towards the North by the said Thakordwar Road and on or towards the South by the Oart of Bai Bachubai.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1928.
KHARASS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29885

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 26th day of November, 1927, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Messrs. KHIMJI VISHRAM, the Equitable Mortgagees, with the consent of Mr. Gopalji Ramji, the Mortgagor of the property and, Lovji Meghji and his wife Godavribai, the Assignees of the Decree passed in Suit No. 3329 of 1925 filed by Keshavlal Damji and Co. against the said Gopalji Ramji and Messrs. Khimji Vishram our client was the highest bidder for and was declared the Purchaser of the property described hereinunder.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, possession, bequest, partnership, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Khoja Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay, under Old No. 1643, New No. 8769, Old Survey No. 1316 and New Survey No. 4724, Cadastral Survey No. 3530, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7274 and Street No. 44 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond it by the property of Vajir Hajee, on or towards the East by the Khoja Street, on or towards the South by the temple of Khandoba and on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1928.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29887

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 5TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT ALEXANDRA ROAD, GAMDEVI, KHAMBATTA HOUSE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time very handsome made-to-order household dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, mirror back sideboards, rich silver, glass and platedware, brass table ornaments, dumbwaiters, table dinner waggons, telescopic dining table, cozy corner cabinets by Wimbridge, glass bead screens, door curtains with brass rods, carpets, drawing room Chesterfield suites, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads, ice refrigerator, water filters, teapoys, etc., etc.

One 5 Seater "Oakland" Motor Car 6 Cylinders, 22 H.P. in working order.

The property of a gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Soonderdas vs. Dr. Manekial Murlidhar):—

1 Shighram with grey Arab horse and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

FINE OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF LITHO PRINTING PRESSES OF BOMBAY AND MOFUSSIL.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING MACHINERIES, PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINES, 28 H.P. MOTOR, VERY VALUABLE 10 CAMERAS WITH LENSES, VERY BIG LOT OF LITHO INK OF VARIOUS COLOURS, GODREJ AND MILNER SAFES, AS ALSO ENTIRE PRESS FURNITURE, ETC., OF THE LITHO PRINTING PRESS, FORMERLY KNOWN AS HATE LITHO PRESS, SITUATE AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 5th day of February, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell in suitable lots by Public Auction at the above address, 28 H.P. electric motor, printing machines, copper plate machine, hand pumps, pumps with oil engine, Singer's Hemming machine, 10 very valuable large and small cameras with lenses, very big lot of litho ink, litho papers, Avery Platform scale, Vices, Roller Cloth, pulleys, implements, scrap iron, machinery spare sparts, Godrej and Milner's safes, press furniture and goods pertaining to litho presses, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Messrs MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammam Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 5th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) of well made and highly finished durable Jacobean furniture very rich oil paintings, cottage piano, steel safe, Columbia trible spring gramophone, Persian carpets, French clock, gold and silver ornaments, curtains, old China and crockeryware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Puble Auction on the above day at 27|29, Hummam Street, Fort, very valuable dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture by well-known makers such as Jacobean sliding dining tables, chairs, dresses and sideboards to match, musical box, oil paintings, rich leather upholtered stilting Chesterfield suites, roll top desks, Jacobean card tables, drawing room suites, silver cabinets, hat-stands, bureau and centre tables, piano, gramophone, safes, royal sofas, Jacobean full sized glass and panel almyrahs, dressing tables, chival glass, ice chests, iron beds, marble washing tables, cloth press, steel and wooden meatsafes, best plated and crockeryware, etc.

Property is on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY AND CO.
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO,

Auction Sale of old Iron; pipes, Steel wire rope, Brass condenser tubes, Manilla rope, one Steel Barge, two wooden Coal Barges, old rope slings, Rubber scrap, old Tarpauline, Horse Stall fittings, Empty wooden cases, casks, paint kegs drums, steel barrel, old linen, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 8th February, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. at the P. and O Dock and at 3-15 p.m. at the B. I Dock, Mazagon, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

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FLOORING TILES
Always available from
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13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Capitol
TO-NIGHT
at 6-15 and 10 P. M.
POSITIVELY
the LAST CHANCE to see
that great and popular romance of the British Navy
The Flag Lieutenant
TO-MORROW AND SUNDAY
at 3-30, 6-15, and 10 P.M.
IVOR NOVELLO
IN
the Sensational Photo-play
THE RAT
8 PARTS.

COMMENCING TO MORROW
GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
The Flock was being plundered, and suspicion fell on the shepherd dog. In vain his owners pleaded his innocence, in vain their baby cried for her pet. The dog was doomed to death.
THEN SEE
RIN-TIN-TIN
IN
"THE NIGHT CRY"
A WARNER PICTURE of a Californian sheep ranch in 7 Reels, with RIN—TIN—TIN at his best!
The dog everyone loves in his most glorious role. The baby in a Vulture's Talons on a mountain flight!
Also showing:—
A rollicking Comedy in 2 Reels
A picture which made even the hard-boiled Censor laugh like a little child.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"CHARLIE THE TRAMP"

Owing to Public Demand
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
CONTINUES
For one week more.
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
Marvellous Production
"THE VENGEANCE"
Featuring.
Miss SULOCHANA, Miss ZILLOO, and other Well-Known Stars.
TO MISS TO REPENT.
Daily 4 Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

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GREAT OPPORTUNITY
will be continued
FOR ANOTHER WEEK FROM TO-MORROW
Gujarat Studio's Well-known Masterpiece Production
EX-HUSBAND
Story Based on High Hindu Principles having number of excitements and Stunts from start to finish.
Also STAGE DANCE
BY
Miss SALMA Artistic Dance and Pleasant Music
Will be shown From
Saturday 4th February to 10th February 1928.
DON'T FAIL TO SHOW this Picture to your family
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE.

COMING MADAN THEATRE PRODUCTION.
"JAIDEO"
Will be shortly Shown HIRASUNDARI Sharda's Great Production,

DO RIGHT AND FEAR NO MAN!
DON'T WRIGHT AND FEAR NO WOMAN!
is the advice of his Legal Advisor to
The Irresistible Lover
He was wealthy—he was handsome—he was young! Women were wild about him—in fact too many women were wild about him—and then he bumped into love. Don't fail to see this irresistible comedy drama this week at
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS-Lamington Road)
4 SHOWS Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW and on on SUNDAY at 3-30.

UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road
THIS WEEK
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY
with
RENEE ADOREE
A dramatic tale of the country beyond where primal instinct governs and a weakling stands no show.
Daily: at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Coming Saturday 4th February
Kohinoor Film Co's
Mighty Social Jewel Picture
"GUNSUNDARI"
WHY HUSBANDS GO ASTRAY?
Four Shows:— 5—7—9 & 11
Saturday & Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE. Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

Commencing from To-morrow.

Starring First National's Latest Star—BILLIE DOVE
Pathe Super Gazette. TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-MORROW & SUNDAY AT 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NATYAKALA PRAVARTAK SANGIT MANDALI
will stage
Sat. 4th Feb. '28 at 9 p. m. & Sun. 5th Feb. '28 at 3-30 p. m
In Hindi-Urdu.
SHADIKI PEHELI RAAT
(By Munshi Abbas Ali Saheb)
at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE Grant Road.
Reserve your Seats at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a.m & 3 to 6 p.m. Daily.

SPECIAL SHOW
on SUNDAY, the 5th February.
at 9-30 a.m. at the
Universal Picture House
(CINEMA PRECIOUS)
LAMINGTON ROAD
for the BENEFIT of
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when
the first instalment
episodes 1 to 5 of the
UNIVERSAL JUNIOR JEWEL
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'THE COLLEGIANS'
WILL BE SCREENED.

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"NUGGET"
BOOT POLISH.

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MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN'S AQUITTAL

Mr. K. F. Nariman's acquittal is a subject of universal discussion in the Marathi Press all over the Marathi-speaking tracts. Tributes are paid to his "unflinching courage, sterling patriotism, public spirit of the highest order, wonderful tenacity, legal acumen and resourcefulness." He is the only subject of universal admiration and is held up as the undoubted tribune of the people by journals representing all parties and communities of Maharashtra.

MESSRS. DEO AND HAROLIKAR.

Another topic that has claimed equally universal discussion is the conviction of Messrs. Deo and Harolikar, editor and printer respectively of "Swarajya" under Section 124A of the I. P. C. and acquittal under Section 121. Although many journals find fault with their not giving a pleader and confining only to making a statement, none questions their patriotism and self-sacrifice. Public meetings are being still held in the rural and urban tracts of Maharashtra to protest against what is called Government's repressive policy, which is considered to be responsible for their prosecution and to congratulate these victims of that policy.

STATE PEOPLES' ETERNAL RIGHT.

"Sansthani Swarajya" (Poona) makes the following comments on the proceedings of the Cutch peoples' conference." "A very outspoken, very bold and very forcible address was delivered by Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee at the Mandvi Session of the Cutchi People's Conference. The President at the outset laid considerable emphasis on the official recognition of the Conference by the Cutch Durbar. Such a recognition is, no doubt, an achievement of great value, if the subsequent conduct of the Durbar is in consonance with it. If, however, we find that there is supreme indifference about the chosen leaders of the people, mere paper recognition would be hardly encouraging." In conclusion, the journal quotes the following from Mr. Tairsee's presidential address. "It is to point out to the king his path of duty that the organised voice of the people through some such institution as this our conference has to be expressed. Kings may come and kings may go; Ministers may change and policies may be modified, circumstances may be altered, but the right of the people to formulate means of redress is eternal, and must not be questioned, much less denied."

COMMISSION BOYCOTT OR COUNCIL BOYCOTT.

"Maharashtra" (Nagpur) wholeheartedly associates with the Madras Congress resolution regarding the boycott of Simon Commission and approves of complete hartal also on the 3rd of February. The journal, however, disagrees with the policy of abstention from Councils or the Assembly as adopted at Madras and quoting Lala Lajpat Rai's views puts in a plea, for continuing the normal work of the legislatures. In this connection the Kolaba District (Conference) also has passed a resolution embodying "Maharashtra's" views in entirety. "Kolaba-Samachar" and "Konkan", also approve of this clarification on the part of the Conference. Most of the Berar and Deccan journals have taken the same view of the question.

BIRKENHEAD'S STATEMENT.

"Sholapur-Samachar" (Sholapur) expresses in the following way the determination of Maharashtra to boycott the Simon Show: In the present political atmosphere if is very interesting to think over the speeches of the British officials in Britain as well as the British officers in India. The other day the President of the Simon Commission, Sir John Simon, was given a hearty send off. Lord Birkenhead in his small but suggestive speech exhibited his political sagacity by declaring "The less I intervene the better." No intervention on the part of British politicians in the natural trend of events in India, is likely to serve any useful purpose, especially on the politicians of India, who are all formed into a solid front to boycott the Commission." Concluding, the journal observes: "We wish every success to the promoters of Boycott as well as to those sincere Europeans who have always believed and still believe that in India's freedom British Empire is more safe and guarded than Great Britain with dependent and dissatisfied India on their side."

"CHRISTIAN MUST BE PATRIOTIC."

"Dnyanodaya" (Poona), an Anglo-Marathi organ of the Protestant Christian Missionaries writes as follows regarding the address of Mr. Rallia Ram at the All-India Christian Conference, held at Allahabad, "Mr. Rallia Ram expressed the meaning of Indian Christian patriotism in his address at Allahabad very well when he said: 'There is a school of thought that always advocates the slogan, "Let us be Indians first and Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians afterwards," while others maintain that, "We should be Christians, Hindus and Muslims first and Indians afterwards." They may be right or wrong. For Christians there is no choice. We must be Indians and Christians at the same time. We cannot be loyal to our Master and be untrue to India. We cannot be true Christians and be unpatriotic. Our Patriotism must be in consonance with Jesus' teaching with His standards of life and ethics, and with His call for unselfish service. The measure of our loyalty to the Lord Jesus Christ is the measure of our loyalty to our Motherland. This entirely accords with the position always set forth by that speech great Christian Nationalist, the late N. V. Tilak.

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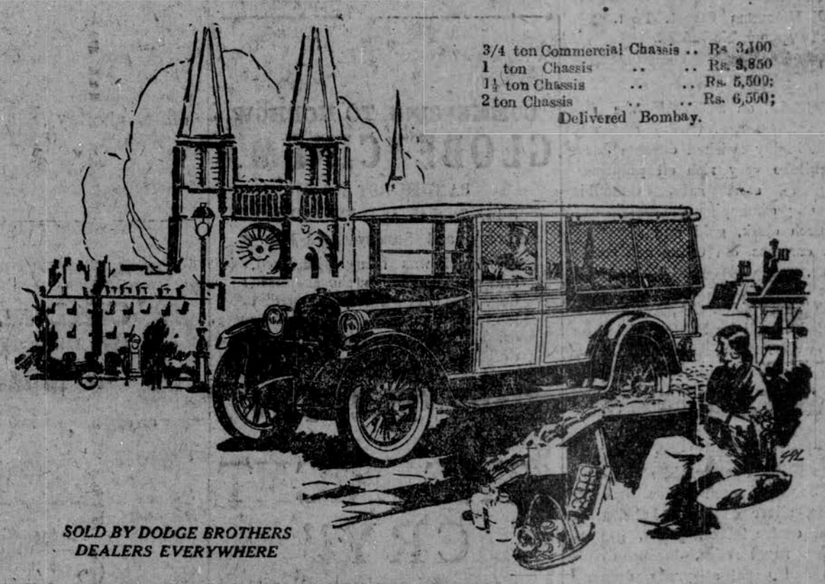

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TALKS WITH DADABHOY NAOROJI

HIS UNABATED INTEREST IN EARTH LIFE

(V. D. RISHI).

The departed leaders seem anxious to communicate their thoughts to their friends on earth. But the apathy of the living comes in their way and we are denied the benefit of their valuable advice. At a seance held under the auspices of Indians Spiritualistic Society on Sunday last the "Grand Old Man of India" unexpectedly appeared and delivered the following message. As usual the seance was attended by respectable members of the Society. Mr. Dayaram Sadhanand and Mr. A. V Jayakar acted as the mediums.

When requested to give any message, he said: "I want you to be united. My country is divided at present, so I wish that all my countrymen should be united. This is the time to get Swaraj:—How is my country going to get self-government when it is not united?"

Q.—Should the Commission be boycotted?

A.—Yes. It should be boycotted.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

Regarding the Hindu-Muslim problem he said: "How the tension is to be removed is the sole problem of my countrymen. There are several ways to solve it. I can give a few of them. You should have give and take policy to be followed. That is the first thing. If Mahomedans wish to stick to their own ideals the Hindus would not like and "vice versa." So there should be a fair give-and-take so that the harmony of each of the two communities will be maintained. The second way must be the spirit of toleration. For that the leaders of both the communities should work without any bias of any kind."

UNITY RESOLUTION.

About the Unity resolution in the Congress he said: "It is alright so far as the resolution goes. But who gives any importance to such resolutions beyond a few Congress adherents? They are growing fewer and fewer and hence the Congress is likely to lose its national aspect and become a sectarian one."

Asked about the cow-slaughter he expressed "It should be prevented with all efforts by all people, be they Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsis and so forth. It should not be treated as a propaganda of Hindus as is commonly supposed. It has an economic aspect and it should be of national importance to one and all who has love of the country. Efforts on non-religious grounds will make their converts to the protection of cows. The religious leaders of the two communities stir up the disturbances you must make special efforts if success is to be desired. The Mahomedans are not the only persons to give you that concession. What about the Christians, more particularly your Rulers? Are they going to yield? You want to solve the question with the Mahomedans, and you cannot do so unless and until you have it solved with the Rulers."

GOVERNMENT'S LAND REVENUE POLICY

TEXT OF NO TAX RESOLUTION OF ALIBAG

The following is the full text of the resolution passed in the Kolaba District Conference in respect of the Land Revenue Policy of Government and the peoples' protest against it in the form of a no-tax campaign:—

"Government have applied the Revision Survey settlement in the four talaks of Karjat, Panwel, Alibag and Pen, with the effect that agricultural land is subjected to 33 per cent. increase and horticultural to 66 per cent. This conference is of opinion that the increase is excessive and land-holders cannot afford to pay it. Government have imposed this burden, without the consent of the council, in fact despite a resolution of the Council to the contrary. Government have done an injustice to the landholders of Alibag and Pen Talukas in refusing remission, which was their rightful due. The ryots did all in the way petitioning and getting resolutions passed in the Council. Government have not paid the least attention to it and have declared the new assessment settlement as final."

"This Conference, therefore, emphatically recommends to all land-holders that they do keep unpaid at least a part of the increased assessment and compel Government to collect it by force in order to show that they do not willingly pay it and to put on record that the assessment increase is imposed without their consent. What this portion should be, may be decided by the Dhara-Vadhniwaran-Committee of each taluk."

HHHHH WEEK

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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TESTIMONIAL

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STOCKS AND SHARES

EARLY DECLINE FOLLOWED BY GOOD DEMAND

INDUSTRIAL SHARES CLOSE STEADY.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

MILL SHARES:

Further decline in the values of raw cotton, induced considerable liquidation and short selling of cotton mill shares. The market displayed a weak tone and Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 931-4. Pearls at Rs. 583-12 and Century at Rs. 446-4. The selling pressure soon disappeared and was followed by extensive short covering in conjunction with bull support which resulted in a firm tone and prices fully recovered the decline recorded during the early part of to-day's session. The general feeling is gaining ground that it will be safer to buy in declines than sell at advances.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Reports of unfavourable conditions o the United States Iron and Steel industry, induced considerable selling of Tata Iron and Steel shares. Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 76-8 and Deferred to Rs. 265, when better support checked the decline and prices firmed up. The close was steady Ordinary being quoted at Rs. 78-8 and Deferred at Rs. 276-4. It is said that the production report for January will show a reduction of about couple of thousand tons of steel, but it is anticipated that one of the plant which was under repairs, is now working and will show better readings of production eventually. Indian Cement shares declined to Rs. 308-12, but closed firm on better enquiry at Rs. 318-12. Bombay Steams had a sympathetic easier feeling and declined to Rs. 287, but quickly improved and closed at Rs. 293-12. Scindia shares ruled steady. Bombay Burmah shares declined this morning to Rs. 852-8, but hardened to Rs. 860. Tata Hydros declined to Rs. 1,110, but recovered to Rs. 1,118-12.

SECURITIES:

Government securities ruled quiet with a small turn-over.

UNOFFICIAL CLOSE.

It is understood that the Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed to-morrow unofficially, as a large majority of members have decided to observe "Hartal" in response to the country's clarion call.

COTTON MILLS.

Feb. 2, 1928.

	Paid up.	Closing rates.
100	Ahmed. Advance	400
100	Alliance	30
50	Apollo	6
500	Bombay Cotton	317|8
250	Bombay Dyeing	937.8
250	Bradbury	280
100	Century	451|4
100	Central India	523|12
500	Central India Pr	480
100	Colaba Land	138|12
100	Coorla	177|8
100	Crescent	186|4
250	Currim	270
500	David	270
250	Dawn	660
200	Edward Sassoon	112|8
10	E. D. Sassoon	9|14|0
100	Elphinstone	15
250	Fazulbhoy	871|12
50	Finlay	160
1000	F. Petit	500
100	Globe	30
100	Gokak	131|4
100	Indian Bleaching	280
100	Indore Malwa	360
250	Jamshed Mfg.	47|8
50	Kastoorchand	82|8
100	Khatau	288|12
100	Kohinoor	291|4
1000	Laxmi Cotton	6800
100	Madhavrao Sed.	4
100	Madhowji	118|12
500	Mathradas	50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1400
100	Meyer Sassoon	86|4
1000	Morarji	2125
200	New Great	312|8
10	New City	120
250	Pabaney	278|12
250	Pearl	593|12
100	Phoenix	420
10	Premier	12|8
1000	Sholapur	7850
250	Simplex	200
30	Swan	160
100	Swadeshi	523|12
500	Tata Mill	82|8
500	Vishnu Cotton	3100

BANKS.

300	Imperial	1410
125	Imperial	341|4
50	India	81|8
50	Baroda	92
25	Central	26|4
£5	Eastern	84
£12 1/2	National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantij	917|8
	Amritsar Patti	143
1/	Cen. Prov. Rly.	100|8
100	Dhond Baramati	102
100	Guzerat Rly.	93|8
100	Hoshiarpur	99
100	Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	78|8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	99
100	Sialkote	105
100	Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100	Upper Sindh	90
500	Tapty Valley	715

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	111
100	Andhra Valley	775
100	Alcock	385
125	B. Burma	860 XD.
50	B. Burma No. 1	307|8
10	Br. India Insurance	9
8sh.	Bt. Burma Pet.	4/11
50	B. Tramway	156|4
50	B. Tramway Pref.	68|8
200	Bombay Steam	293|12
50	Bombay Telephone	53|
10	Bundi Cement	23|8
250	Indian Cement	318|12
10	Central Indian Mining	23|
£ 1	Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|8
h. 2	Do. Pref.	1
100	Katni Ordinary	253|12
10	Katni Deferred	825
50	Oriental Life Ass.	2000
25	New India Insur	20|
10	Punjab P. Cement	15|2

SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 2.

3 1\|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-10.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-14

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-6.

5-1\|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax free) due 1928 Rs. 105-5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 103-6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-3.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-7.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 102.

Forward Rates:—16th Feb. Sett. 3 1\|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-11-6 1945\|55 Rs. 106-7.

Tone of Market:—Dull.

10	Pref	15-8
10	Shivrajpur	45
75	Tata Iron Ordinary	78/8
30	Tata Iron Defd.	278|12
150	Tata Iron 1st Pre.	137/8
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref	93|4
1000	Tata Hydro	1118|12
100	Tata Oil	43|
1000	Tata Power Ord	577|8
100	Tata Power Pref.	905
215	Scindia Steam	21|2

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10	7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	15/4
1000	7-1/2 p. c. Tata Power Pref.	105
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	92/12
50	7 p.c. Tram Pref.	68/8
1000	7 p. c. Hydro Pref.	1025
1000	1 p. c. Andhra Valley Pref.	982/8
500	7 p. c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150	6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	137/8
500	5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110
500	5 p. c. Nagpur Pref.	487

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
February shipment sellers 48/-
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.
February shipment sellers 47/6.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers 50/-.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
May June shipment buyers. 50

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Feb/March paid £8-15.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Feb/March sellers £18.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Jan/Feb. paid £18-10.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—
Feb/Mar per cwt. 14/3.
July/Sept per cwt. 14/4-1/2.
C. & Bombay.—
Feb/Mar per cwt. 14/4.3/4.
C. & F Karachi.—
Feb/Mar per cwt. 14/5-1/2

The Governor of the Punjab leaves Lahore on February 5 and returns on the 9th after visiting Phillaur, Ludhiana, Jullundur and moshiarpur.

NIFICATION OF KARNATAK.

COMMITTEE TO PUT CASE BEFORE GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent).

BIJAPUR, Jan. 30.

The annual meeting of the Karnatak Vidya Vardhak Sangh of Dharwar was held this morning. Mr. Naik the president of the Sangh had specially come to preside over the function. A day or two before the meeting it was rumoured in the town that Mr. Naik had a mind to get a resolution passed in the meeting to the effect that re should represent the Sangh before the Simon Show. The rumour was not without strong foundations. Mr. Naik had written to some of his friends—of course Government servants and men of that ilk to muster strong on that day. He, himself had brought a few of his henchmen from Bijapur. The meeting which was to commence at 9 a.m. but began at 9-30, because the president wanted sufficient time to consult his local friends as to how for his ground was safe. It seems his followers in Dharwar had given him false hopes. Immediately the president took the chair he asked the audience whether any of them desired to be members of the Sangha. Three of his followers came forfard and even without any payment on their part they were declared life-members. Mr. R. R. Diwakar who was not a member presented an application signed by about sixty prominent gentlemen in the town that they were opposed to the rumoured resolution on the ground that tre Sangh was a purely literary association and it should have nothing to do with such a highly contraversial political matter. Mr. Naik did not receive the application but assured Mr. Diwakar that he would take it up if the proposed resolution was formally moved. In the meanwhile he showed the draft resolution to Mr. Diwakar and appealed to him to accept it. As a shrewd lawyer he dad made Karnatak Unification and Karnatak University the two strong points that touch the sentiments of the Karnatak people, the pivots of his resolution. But Mr. Diwakar was not moved. At last the president to his utter disappointment had to drop all reference to the Commission and inserted the words the Central Government and the Bombay and Madras Governments for "Commission" wherever it occurred in the resolution. Ultimately it was passed that a committee with Mr. Naik as chairman and twenty-nine others of wrom twenty-four are to be coopted by Mr. Naik should approach the respective Governments to represent the cause of Karnatak Unification. Mr. Diwakar did not approve of this resolution too. In the first place it was not on the agenda, and secondly the Karnatak Vidy Vardhak Sangh has not taken any part in this Unification movement since its inception. It was a matter of surprise to many that though the Karnatak lions and tigers were present throughout the meeting, they did not raise a single voice of protest. The whole affair was hardly creditable either to the organisers or to the other members present. However the fact remains that Mr. Naik who came all the way from Bijapur did not succeed in his machinations.

AN OBSERVER.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 2.

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.)

The market has continued to act heavily on long liquidation and reports of poor conditions in the cloth and yarn markets. It is evident there was more unhedged cotton in the South than the Bulls estimated and much of this has recently been forced on a market whose powers of absorption were not very great The decline started on fears of a greatly increased acreage in America this year which might lead to a repetition of the supply position which happened in 1926. However, as sowing has not yet commenced the decline which has taken place may influence the farmers to alter their plans and limit the increase. When a cotton market is in a condition such as the present it is difficult to say where the decline will terminate but we would suggest to our clients that it is about time to realise that prices particularly for New Crop months have now reached a level which is reasonable. Whilst remembering that there is a plentiful supply for this season's requirements this coming year America will require to produce a larger crop than last year. To keep prices within reasonable limits a crop of 15 million bales will be necessary. As any further decline would jeopardise the prospects for a cropof this size we would suggest to our clients that a purchase of Americans at under ninepence is now advisable.

The local market has moved in sympathy with home cables and this morning our hedge contract quotations are about Rs. 14 lower than a week ago Demand both from Exporters and local Mills has been very poor and a further addition to the local stock has taken place. The local market is now technically weak as there is a considerable long speculative interest, much of our stock is unhedged and most local Mills must now be long through having covered hedge sales and having fixed the price of call cotton. Should the decline go further there will be much distress cotton for sale.

Conditions in the Textile Industry in Japan are apparently very poor and as Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton it would appear as if for some time to come the offtake from Bombay must be considerably less than arrivals. We are therefore faced with the prospect of a steadily increasing stock. Consequently even should the American markets now remain steady it looks as if local prices must give way further. This applies particularly to black leaf and low grade styles and we advise holders of such cotton to lose no opportunity of selling.

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THE LOVE STORY OF AN APACHE WHO THREW ASIDE THE LOVE OFFERINGS OF A SOCIETY LADY FOR THE HUMBLE HOMAGE OF A KINDRED HEART.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Of the jute shares, Howrah, Clive, Nationals had doings at easier rates (Cotton, coal no change) Miscellaneous featureless (Teas were steady and business small). Govt securities were quiet (G. P. 5-1/2 per cent 75/14/6 4 per cent loan (1960-70) 88/2, 5 per cent loan (1933) 102/9.

Cottons Kesoram (preb) 70.

Jutes Auckland 398, I E. Barangar 305, 298/8, 302; Champdany 201/8; I E Clive 51-4, 50/14, 50/12; Craig 6/14; Dalhousee 597; Empire 68/12; I E Howrah 66/8; 65/12 Hukumchand 24/10; Kinnison 1225/; Lansdowne 361/8; Northbrook 75/12; National 35/10; 35/3; 35/5; Orient 320; Presidency 13/11; Waverly 9/3.

Coals Burrakur 12/11; Katras Jherriah 63/8.

Miscellaneous, Burn and Co (ordy) 410/ I. I. Steel 19/14, 20/2, Indian Galvanising 7/14.

Teas: Chundeecherra 80/;
Hassian 17/5, 16/6,
Raw jute, 65/

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

SADIYA, JAN 31.

H. E. the Governor of Assam inspected the 2nd Assam Rifles Lines this morning and accompanyed by the Political Officer of Sadiya Frontier Tract paid a visit to the Nizamghat Frontier outpost, 35 miles from Sadiya, where he met the Mishmis and other representatives of the Frontier Hill Tribes.

The members of the League of Nations Health Delegation arrived at Madras on Wednesday and were received at the station by the Surgeon General, Director of public health and other officials. They stay there for three days and will then visit various parts of the presidency.

A DEAL IN PEARLS.

PERSIAN MERCHANT QUESTIONS COURT'S JURISDICTION

The Hon. Justice Sir Louis Crump on the Original Side of the High Court heard a suit filed by Haji Abdulla Kassum and Co. against Ahmad Bini Hassan to recover a sum of Rs. 45,000 and odd being the price of pearls sold to them.

The defendant raised the plea that this Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit. The plaintiff maintained that the Court had jurisdiction, because the defendant was in Bombay at the time of the suit. The plaintiff led evidence to show that the defendant traded in pearls in Bombay in 1926-27. On the other hand, defendant led evidence to show that he was carrying on business at Duboi in Persian Gulf.

His Lordship held the plaintiff had not established that the defendant was carrying on business or residing in Bombay within the meaning of Clause 12 of the Letters Patent, at the commencement of the suit.

The Court had therefore no jurisdiction to try the suit which was dismissed with costs.

Mr. N. P. Engineer with Mr. Bhastawalla appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. M. L. Mancekshe represented the Defendant.

Earl of Cavan will be pall-bearer at funeral in lieu of Sir William Robertson who has been medically forbidden to act in that capacity.—Reuter.

General Sir Ian Hamilton will be one of pall-bearers at Haig's funeral.—Reuter.

Lady Jackson opened the new building of the Shereah Zennna, Madrashah, Calcutta, at Garden Reach and distributed prizes, on Tuesday.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Easy Liverpool and Unfavourable condition stimulate selling, sharp recovery—Later declined on reduced profits Steel Corporation—Futures 41 to 29 Points Lower:—

New York, Feb. 1.

Unfavourable demand and easier Liverpool quotations, stimulated selling at the opening but prices recovered on short covering. Later reports of reduced profit of U. S. Steel Corporation, encouraged renewed selling and the market closed at the lowest level at a decline of 41 to 29 points.

Every possible adverse factor is used to depress Cotton price and it remains to be seen at what level the collective effect is discounted. Considerable hedging and short selling have gone into strong hands of either Mills or financial interests. Weaker Bulls have unloaded their holdings and while many reliable firm still believe in an existence of long interest, we fail to understand how a market can remain without it. Prices may go lower in the near future as the confidence is thoroughly shaken at present and even if the hopes of ardent bears of seeing 15 cents are realised for which there is no significance, we believe it dangerous to sell cotton at the moment. The market generally looks weak at or near the bottom and with a pronounced general bearish feeling we believe if present prices are not the lowest, are certainly near the lowest level.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 32 to 35 points with spot 37 points down at 17.27c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter.—"Market easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by unfavourable Liverpool cables, and unfavourable condition in dry goods market."

Munds and Winslow:—"Think market near bottom. Expect ultimately higher market."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable from Harry T. & Vose dated 1st February:—

"With easing basis South and no immediate prospects large New York stock moving out, now looks as if March will go twenty under May. May eventually twenty under July and July even with October. While we still believe in eventually higher prices don't like technical situation of market and substantial break might occur."

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Feb. 1.

Previous Close	17.76
10 A./B.	17.50—26 Opening.
10 A./M.	17.67—.09
11-11 A./M.	17.71—.05 Highest.
12 Noon	17.67—.09
1-55 p.m.	17.37—.39 Lowest
3 p.m.	17.37—.39 Close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 1st Feb.:—

Buying power very limited.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 1.

March	17.25—.40
May	17.36—.41
July	17.37—.39
October	17.15—.32
December	17.15—.29
Middling Spot	17.75—.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 1.

March	17.07—.32
May	17.05—.35
Middling Spot	17.27—.37

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 1.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	17.57
May	17.66
July	17.67

New York. Noon Call.

March	17.55
May	17.67
July	17.67

New Orleans. 9.30 a.m.

March	17.32
May	17.32
July	17.37

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 1.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 1-2-28	6615000	9988000
Receipts Yesterday do.	19000	40000
Exports to date do.	4358000	6762000
Stock at Ports 27-1-28	2401000	2969000
„ at Interior Towns	1162000	1468000
„ Liverpool 27-1-28	853000	1287000
Visible Supply 27-1-28	5596000	7248000
Quantity in Sight do	11068000	14415000

LIVERPOOL.

Little Buying—Scattered Selling—Spot demand improving—Sales 7,000 Bales. Futures 1 to 4 Points Down.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

The Liverpool futures market opened weak at a decline of 1 point on scattered selling. There was noticeable absence of buying power and prices gradually worked lower. The demand showed signs of improvement and sales amounted to 7,000 Bales. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 1 point. Middling American Spot prices improved 1 point to 9.25d. per lb.

Empire futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 7 points. Egyptians were quiet at a decline of 2 to 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 1st Feb.

"General Selling. Little demand."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable from Liverpool friends dated 1st Feb.:—

"Prevailing opinion is that New York will be lower owing to unfavourable financial outlook of Steel Industry."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Market unsettled owing to poor showing United States Steel Corporation. South and speculators continue selling and no trade demand."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"U. S. Steel Corporation's reduced profit upset market."

Messrs. P. Crystal and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:

"Rather better undertone New Crop buying in evidence."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

	Opening	Closing
February		9.36—.06
March	9.37	9.36—.04
April		9.34—.03
May	9.35	9.33—.04
June		9.36—.03
July	9.31	9.26—.03
August		9.22—.02
September		9.17—.04
October	9.12	9.11—.02
November		9.07—.01
December		9.07—.01
January	9.10	9.05—.02
February		9.06—.02
Middling Spot		9.95+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb 1.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.25
Fine	7.45
Superfine	7.65
Bengal, Good	7.05
Fully Good	7.25
Fine	7.45
Oomra, Good	7.70
Fully Good	7.95
Fine	8.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.70
Fine	8.95
Superfine	9.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

February	16.05—.02
March	16.20—.02
April	16.20—.32
May	16.04—.02
June	16.40—.02
July	16.50—.02
August	16.50—.02
September	16.50—.02
October	16.70—
November	16.63—.02
December	16.48—.03
January	16.55—.02
February	16.55—.02
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	16.80+.10

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 1.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Mar/Apl delivery buyers 27/9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—May/Aug delivery buyers 28/7-1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 1.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—Feb/March sellers £17-5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton—Apl/May sellers £17-3-9.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—Apl/May shipment Hull paid £15-2-6.

Linseed, Bombay.—Feb/March shipment sellers £18.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 1.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14.3/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 1.

Demand Bills 486.37

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 1.

Spot	26.1/8
Forward	26.15/16

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED SELLING—ACTIVE BUYING ON REPORTS OF RAIN—UNFOUNDED RUMOURS OF WEAKNESS IN SAMPIN—IMPROVED ON BUYING—CLOSED RS. 4 LOWER.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Following a decline of 10 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 342/ for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 340/4 At this level considerable covering influenced by rain reports in Gujarat, administered a recovery to Rs. 343/ which was ultimately lost on easy opening advices from Liverpool and prices declined to Rs. 339/. Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.
Fine M.G. Bengal Mar.	280
Fine M.G. Bengal May	283
F.G. M.G. Oomra March	308
F.G. M.G Oomra May	309/8
F.G. M.G. Broach A./M.	339/4
F.G. M.G. Broach J./A.	340/4

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Liverpool opened 15 points lower but in later cables it was said 12 points lower. Rumours of a considerable decline in Sampin prices induced, weak opening of Broach A./M. delivery at Rs. 338/8. It was found that there was no truth about the decline in Sampin prices, the local market sharply improved and ruled very steady. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.
F.G.M.G. Broach A./M.	342/8
F.G.M.G. Broach J./A.	242/8
F.G.M.G. Bengal Mar.	281
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	284
Fine M.G. Oomra Mar.	310
Fine M.G. Oomra May	311/8
To-day's Highest Broach A./M.	343
To-day's Lowest Broach A./M.	338/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

February	197.80—4.10
May	204.60—4.10
August	208.10—5.90

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Bengal March	278
Bengal May	281
Broach A./M.	340
Broach J./A.	341
Oomra March	307
Oomra May	308

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Bengal	299	293	286	279	271
S. P.	297	291	284	277	269
Rajputana	299	293	286	279	271
Punjab/American	..	396	386	371	..
Oomra No. 3	324	317	310	300	..
C. P. No. 1	354	347	340	330	..
C. P. No. 2	339	332	325	315	..
Khandesh	..	312	302	292	282
Muthia	..	..	297	287	278

To-day, Friday Ready and Forward Markets will be closed.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 2

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,698	1,85,288	2,44,534
Central India	4,312	1,53,547	1,47,607
Barsi and Nagar	4,315	1,77,485	1,24,350
Hyderabad-Gaorani	3,628	70,859	41,145
Berar	4,836	3,78,607	3,32,980
Central Provinces	3,114	1,59,612	1,17,174
Total Oomras	22,903	11,25,408	10,05,092
Dholera	1,314	55,530	38,32
N.-W. Provinces	212	59,829	49,120
Rajputana	525	23,292	19,480
Sind-Punjab	3,838	1,00,700	66,898
Broach	....	2,615	295
Coompta and Dharwar	....	3,576	19,894
Westerns-Northerns	....	3,062	9,090
Cocanada	....	....	395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	7,648	4,594
Persian	....	3,234	2,874
American	....	22,093	70,350
Egyptian and African	....	9,381	21,515
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	64	45
Total	25,792	14,17,032	13,10,918

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 2.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 to 1|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 5|16.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|6.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 3|32.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet. Steady market.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1|2
Bank's buying 60 D P 125

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 173 3|4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 136 3|4.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 273 1|4.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 24-11 1|4
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26-2.
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 25-15
Tone of Silver:—Steady. India was a seller at higher rate. China bought. Forward marked closed with buyers at to-day's price.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87-1|8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

3 Months 4-5|32 per cent.
6 Months 4-5|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1|4 per cent.
One|Three Months 5-1|2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 26th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	5,136	2,21,563	1,09,549
Japan & China	300	3,49,357	4,37,561
Coast Ports	....	11,430	5,339
Up-country by Rail	....	40,306	41,835
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	50,651	81169
Total	5,436	6,73,337	6,76,153

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine	290	.. ..
Bengal Fine	285	pl. 6 ..
Bengal F.G.	275	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	290	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt Fine	340	.. ..
Nagpur Fine	340	pl. 24|5 ..
Yeotmal Fine	330|32	.. ..
Arvi Fine	330	pl. 13 ..
Amraoti Fine	320	.. ..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	317|17	pl. 1 ..
Mulkapur Fine	307|10	.. ..
Khandesh Fine	290	—9|10 ..
Muthia Fine	....	.. ..
Muthia F.G.	....	—22|3 ..
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	350|55	.. ..
Purna F.G.G.S.	320	.. ..
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	.. ..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	.. ..
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	.. ..
Broach F.G.	....	.. ..
		April
Broach Fine	....	pl. 20 pl. 16|7
Westerns M.G.	....	.. ..
Westerns H.G.	....	.. ..
Cambodia	440|45	.. ..
Miraj|Sangli	395	.. ..
		April May
Compta Good	390	pl. 33 pl. 28
Dhollera	.. ..	.. ..
Kadi|Viramgam	....	.. ..

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

100	Forbes & C.	Khandwa	292
200	G. G. Kesha	Senabad	295
200	G. G. Kesha	Khamgaon	30
200	Volkart Bros.	Khamgaon	30
100	Volkart Bros.	Arvi	324
100	Volkart Bros.	C.P. No. 2	325
100	Volkart Bros.	Dibai	28
100	E Spinner & Co.	Muthia	255
200	E. Spinner & Co.	Bengal	280
200	E. Spinner & Co.	Berar	298
100	N. Rajarm	Pachora	285
100	Ralli Bros.	Sind-American	375
100	N. Fatehchand & Co.	Arvi	320
100	N. Fatehchand & Co.	Nimbhora	281
100	N. Fatehchand	Bengal	275

LONDON RUBBER.

London Feb. 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/6-1/2 sellers.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(MESSRS. VURDHMAN & CO's VIEWS.)

Bombay, Feb. 2.

America.—Diminishing spot demand induced further long liquidation and short selling with temporary rallies resulted in a considerable decline of 60 points in the price of New York July contract during the past week.

As a result of the decline of about two cents during the last month, cotton might be said to have worked into more of a two-sided affair, at least from a speculative standpoint. Whether the impaired fundamentals resulting from the congestion of spots in the South caused by the unwillingness of merchants to sell because of their uncertainty over the validity of hedges has been fully corrected, remains to be seen.

Recently there have been emphatic expressions of long interest of speculative nature in the near positions with the reflex felt in the spot division, manifesting itself in growing weakness. It was inevitable if the rank and file of cotton merchants felt justifiable concern over their ability to hedge with safety, nobody would buy with usual freedom.

These developments have been unfortunate for the whole cotton trade. Demand for manufactured goods has dwindled down with its natural result of curtailment of production and diminishing demand for actual cotton. There was an additional flow of supply contracts from speculative shorts who are lead to believe another record crop next season with confident expectations of cotton values declining to a 15 cent. level.

The situation has developed into weakness more on sentiment than on fundamentals, and while the expectation of big crop is a problem, in our opinion, the prospects for the near future point to an irregular wild trading market. Any unfavourable development will easily supply a strong buying incentive with consequent improvement. All bullish elements in the cotton trade have grown weary, nevertheless, we feel optimistic about the long pull prospect for higher prices for cotton.

Bombay.—Increased hedge selling against actual cotton and option business together with speculative selling pressure recorded a fall of Rs. 11 during the week in the value of M.G. Broach April/May delivery which is quoted to-day at Rs. 341-8-0.

Sagging tendency of prices, has considerably slackened export demand from Europe and Japan: while demand for staple cotton which still exists, was to some extent diverted to Americans owing to shortage of nice cotton and relative high prices commanded. Local mills are buying hand to mouth but there exists a hope for better demand for cloth with the approach of Holi.

The statistical situation presents rather a gloomy outlook as stocks are steadily increasing and mill consumption is declining. Exports are not keeping pace with the receipts but most of the stock is made up of inferior quality.

The market needs support which we believe is likely to develop at a further decline and while we believe short sales dangerous think it safe to buy scale down.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon, the 1st February:

Wheat	133,726	cwts.
Linseed	2,628	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,236	„
Gingellyseeds	7,333	„
Poppyseed	94	„
Groundnuts	53,893	„
Castorseed	6,178	„
Rice	7,533	„
Myrabollams	2,648	„
Cottonseed	26,585	„
Mowraseed	146	„
Gram	2372	„
Joowar	1,096	„
Barley	470	„
Bajree	4,035	„
Coal	2,637	tons.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 1.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £21-1/2.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £131-1/2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2

National Bank £52-1/4.

Eastern Bank £6-1/2.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-1/4.

Conversion Loan £76 7/8

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101-1/2.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £56.

Indian Stock 3 per cent sterling Loan £61-1/4.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1/4.

Consols £55-1/4.

War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 1.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-7|8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-1|8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1|8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 1.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4-11 1/4

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

ALL-INDIA HARTAL:

Monster public meeting on Chowpatty sands to condemn Simon Commission, at 6 p.m.

Students' meeting at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 3-30 p.m.

Labour meeting near office of Municipal Workers' Union, near Foras Road.

Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York, will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy," University Lecture Hall, 5-45 p.m.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with mails of January 19, ex "Mooltan" due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Naldera" at Aden.

5H. Week for Bombay Hospitals opens at Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., His Excellency the Governor opening the Fete in state.

Bombay Races: First Day of Big Meeting.

Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York, will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy," University Lecture Hall, 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 5.

Opening of the Chubildas Lalloobhoy Boys' High School, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar, by the Hon. Chunilal Mehta, 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will remain closed today (Friday) being the hartal day.

SWARAJYA SABHA.

The Swarajya Sabha and the Lok. Tilak Rashtriya Kanyashala will be closed today (Friday) being the All-India Hartal Day for the Boycott of the Simon Commission as commanded by the Indian National Congress.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Umvolosi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th instant.

ANJUMAN-E-ISHAT-E-ISLAM.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Ishat-e-Islam a public lecture will be delivered by Khawaja Ghulam-ul-Hashain (Pampati) on the "Philosophy of Namaz" at 9 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday) in Anjuman-e-Ishat-e-Islam at Wazir Hall, Bhendi Bazar junction.

"PHILOSOPHY OF UPANISHADS."

Prof. Horrwitz, an American disciple of Swami Vivekananda, will deliver a lecture on "The Philosophy of Upanishads" at 9 a.m. at the Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday, the 5th instant.

MADRASI COFFEE CLUBS TO REMAIN CLOSED.

Mr. V. Krishna Iyer writes.—

All the Madrasi Coffee Hotels in the Fort area will remain closed to-day (Friday) being the national hartal day.

LECTURE ON SWAMI VIVEKANAND.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Club, Santa Cruez, Swami Gunathithananda of the Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will deliver a public lecture on "Swami Vivekananda and his Mission," in Marathi to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gymnasium Shed of the Saraswat Colony.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE.

The 12th annual gathering of the Medical Relief League, Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-15 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, when Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy will preside.

GEETA PRAVACHAN.

Shashtri Shree Narahari Vishnu Godshe of Bombay Bhagwat Geeta Pathshala fame will give Geeta Pravachan to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Sheth Gokuldas Nansey's Bungalow near Matunga, G.I.P. Railway Station. Separate arrangements is kept for ladies.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Suburban Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held at its Office at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

PROF. HORRWITZ'S LECTURE.

Professor Ernest P. Horrwitz, of Hunter College, New York City, will deliver the third lecture of his course of lectures on "Vedic Religion and Philosophy" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Libary and Rajabai Tower Building to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public and the subject is "Sankhya-Yoga."

"ETERNAL KNOWLEDGE OF GOD."

A public meeting will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Bhagatramji Sahgal and others will deliver lecture on "The Eternal Knowledge of God."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the Mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 8 p.m. the same day.

The N.Y.K. steamer "Osaka Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 29th January and is expected to arrive here on or about the 25th February.

CURRENCY LOSSES AND GAMING ACT.

GOVERNMENT APPOINT INQUIRY BOARD.

DENIAL OF FOREIGN OFFICE CODE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Prime Minister, in consultation with the Foreign Secretary, has directed immediate enquiries in connection with certain statements, affecting the Civil servants in the course of a law suit, in which Ironmonger and Company, Bankers, Throgmorton Street, claimed £39,000 from Mrs. Amanta Marjorie Bradley Dyne, in respect of losses suffered in currency transactions in December, 1926, January and February, 1927. Mrs. Dyne pleaded the Gaming Act, alleging that transactions were merely gambling in differences. The Jury found for the plaintiffs. It was stated in the course of the evidence that Mrs. Dyne was introduced to Ironmonger Company by J. D. Gregory, Assistant Foreign Under-Secretary. Mrs. Dyne stated that Gregory had certain transactions with her and she had made payments to him as also to Commander Maxse, who is employed in the Foreign Office. The Board of Enquiry will consist of Sir Warren Fisher, Permanent Secretary of H.M. Treasury and Head of H. M. Civil Service, since 1919, Sir Malcolm Ramsay, Comptroller and Auditor-General, Exchequer and Audit Department, since 1921, and Maurice Gwyer, H. M. Procurator-General and Solicitor to Treasury since 1926.

In the course of the proceedings it was stated that Mrs. Dyne was a friend of Mr. Gregory's mother and she was Mr. Gregory's secretary in war-time. The defendant denied that she acted in partnership with Mr. Gregory in currency transactions or that code telegrams were sent to her through the Foreign Office when she was abroad.

Mrs. Dyne's counsel, addressing the jury, described the suggestion as regards code telegrams as "abominable, scandalous and utterly baseless."

JUDGE SUMS UP.

Mr. Justice Horridge, summing up, said Messrs. Ironmonger and Company's counsel opened the case without referring to Mr. Gregory, while Mr. Dewael a partner in Ironmongers, gave evidence without referring to him, but when cross-examined Mr. Dewael (to show that Mrs. Dyne was so much a woman of straw that she had to take the situation at Warings and also dispose of her beloved jewellery) said that he relied in dealing with her on her "introduction," upon which it was elicited that she was introduced by a man of influential position in the Foreign Office. Mr. Justice Horridge did not intend to comment on the matter which was one for the jury. The Judge, refusing to stay execution, pointed out that the defendant had testified that she practically had not half a penny in the world.—Reuter's Special Service.

BRIAND VISITS KING AMANULLAH.

LATTER'S INTEREST IN FRENCH SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Paris.—King Amanullah, this morning, received a half-hour visit from M. Briand. Gulam Suduikkhan, the Acting Foreign Minister and the Afghan Minister at Paris, were present at the interview. King Amanullah received MM. Tardieu, Bokanowski and Herriot, Ministers of Public Works, Commerce and Public Instruction respectively. It is understood that His Majesty is much interested in the French system of education. He discussed the possibility of closer Franco-Afghan intellectual relations.—Reuter.

LIQUOR BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Cape Town.—The Liquor Bill has passed the second reading. The Minister of Justice differed from the speakers who said that the white labour clause constituted a breach of the Indo-African Agreement, but said he would go into the clause again. He defended the Government's white labour policy as being a policy aiming at finding careers for young South Africa.—Reuter.

THE COMMISSION'S ARRIVAL

NO OFFICIAL RECEPTION BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

Looking to the whirlwind propaganda which has been carried on in this city for a complete and unparalleled hartal today, there remains very little to be guessed as to the kind of non-official reception which the members of the Commission are going to have at the Mole, at which place they will be landing this morning. The representative of the "Chronicle" is now in a position to state definitely that no official reception has been arranged at the Mole in honour of the Commission. The Commissioners, it is expected, will stay in Bombay for a few hours and then proceed to Delhi by the Punjab Mail at 12-30 p.m. It is just likely that the Commissioners may prefer to stay on board the ship during the few hours, between the arrival of the ship and the starting of the train. If they have not made up their minds already, the huge demonstration of hartal which they will witness at the Mole and in the waters surrounding their ship will certainly help them in arriving at a decision.

In the absence of a regular official reception, it is expected that some of the officials and super-loyalists will go to the Mole to receive Sir John Simon and other Commissioners in their personal and private capacity. Messrs. J. W. Bhore and E. W. Perry, Secretaries to the Commission, who have specially come down to Bombay to join the Commission will certainly present themselves at the Mole this morning. It has been definitely ascertained by our representative that none of the Ministers and Executive Councillors of the Bombay Government is going to receive the Commission in his official capacity. It will, indeed, be a rude shock to Sir John to see that even his lawyer friends keep themselves at arm's length from him. The whole atmosphere is expected to be a dismal one. The Commissioners will find the city in complete mourning on account of their unwanted visit.

It is understood that His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, is a close personal friend of Sir John Simon and a majority of Commissioners and it is just likely that some of the Commissioners, including Sir John, will visit the Government House as private guests of Sir Leslie Wilson. In any case, the Commissioners will do their utmost to avoid public exposure as far as they can.

LET HARTAL BE PEACEFUL.

MR. JHABWALA'S APPEAL

In a hand-bill that is being distributed broadcast Mr. Jhabvala in an appeal writes as follows:—

TO ALL WORKERS OF BOMBAY!
To All Fighters in the Battle of Freedom!

Remember 3rd February is India's Day of Freedom only if you participate in the Universal Hartal.

Let your Hartal be peaceful!
No fight! No bloodshed!
Join in the procession leading to Foras Road.

APPEAL TO MILL OWNERS

The Secretary of the F Ward District Congress Committee, Bombay, writes under date February 1:—

The supreme occasion has come. The unwanted and condemned Simon Commission is to land on the soil of Bombay to morrow.

The F Ward District Congress Committee has been the least vocal; but it has not stinted anything to carry out the Nation's mandate. It is the fervent hope of my Committee that the citizens of F Ward (Parel, Dadar, Matunga and Sewri) will observe peaceful but complete hartal and thus vindicate their National honour.

I feel compelled to particularly appeal to the Bombay mill-owners. The F Ward is considered to the Labour Ward. Most of the mills are located round about Parel. My Committee has always sought honourable co-operation of the workers in the great Textile industry. In moments of crises it is the workers who have stuck loyal to the industry. The textile industry is considered to be, and I think rightly, the key industry of the land. The mill-owners have a great duty to perform. I appeal to them in the name of the National Congress, in the name of the workers and in the name of their own inherent patriotism voluntarily to close all the mills on Friday. The Ahmadabad mill-owners have already taken the lead Will the Bombay mill-owners not rise to the occasion? My Committee feels certain that the sense of the patriotism would not permit them to stultify themselves and allow themselves to be a party to the forfeiture of the nation's sympathy towards the great textile industry.

BOMBAY'S MILLS TO REMAIN OPEN.

It is understood that the Bombay Millowners' Association have decided not to close the mills to-day.

BOMBAY PRESSES TO REMAIN CLOSED

Under the auspices of the Bombay Press Owners' Association, a well attended meeting of the Printing Presses of Bombay was held at the Servants of India Society Hall on Tuesday, Seth Pandurang Javji J.P., presided.

Seth Pandurang said that the Simon Commission was to be boycotted to vindicate their self-respect and patriotism. The Press was a great power, he said, but during the regime of past Reforms, they had got nothing—rather the previous chapter was not encouraging; and they had little hopes of getting anything from the new Commission. Government never looked with favour on the Press in the past, nor were there hopes that the new Commission might change their heart. Therefore, he exhorted the Press-owners to keep the presses closed on Friday.

Mr. Pendarkar moved and Mr. Dhirajlal Chhaganlal seconded that "This meeting of the Printing Presses of Bombay held on 31st January 1928 under the auspices of the Bombay Press Owners' Association, protest against the appointment of the Simon Commission and resolves that on the 3rd February 1928, the day on which the said Commission lands in Bombay, the Printing Presses in Bombay be eldsed to express their disapproval of it."

Mr. Dhirajlal explained that the printing press in the present world of the day, played a great nd important part. It was the press that enabled the news to be carried swiftly and to every corner of the world, and as sech, the press cannot be neglected. A day without a press would now be unimaginable. The country would, in such a case, feel the pangs of hunger for news, just as one could feel for food. The press should take stock and be ready to always render national service.

No sacrifice will be too great to vindicate their self-respect and national honour. The must face the situation boldly and as such, they could not think to walkout when a clarion call was made by the country.

The resolution was further supported by Mr. Laljibhai Hirji and Mr. K. H. Yusufally.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting dispersed late at night.

INDIA'S BEFITTING REPLY

PUNJAB ASTIR.

The appointment of the Simon Commission is an incomparable insult to the whole of India. We refuse to recognise any examining body to test our efficiency for

TO-DAY'S BOYCOTT PROGRAMME IN CITY.

(1) Mass meeting on Chaupatti Sands at 6 p.m., Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

(2) Students' meeting at Sir C. J. Hall, 3-30 p.m.

(3) Workers' procession from Parel to Kamatipura and workers' public meeting.

A detailed account of and arrargements with regard to the observance of hartal in the City, have already been published in yesterday's "Chronicle".

governing our country. Since the advent of Britishers we are going down and down in the scale of humanity. While the whole world is progressing we are fast moving towards degradation. The longer this state of affairs continues the more wretched and deplorable our physical, mental moral, financial, economic and political condition is bound to be.

The Punjab, which is erroneously believed to be less patriotic than rest of India, is quite astir and Hindus, Mohammedans and Sikhs are all making a determined effort to observe complete hartal.

To me it appears that no Indian with a sane head on his shoulders and with a patriotic heart in his bosom can even think of associating with this Commission. If to-day India fails to do its duty its fate is sealed and all its hopes for a bright future are nothing but chimerical.

To-day India is on her trial. On result of this boycott campaign depends our future. We are being weighed and if we are found wanting we go to the wall and nothing but humiliation and misery will be heaped on our heads and we shall be crushed under the iron heels of the foreign rulers for ages to come.

DR. SATYAPAL.

NAGPUR MUSLIMS PASS BOYCOTT RESOLUTION

NAGPUR, Feb. 1.

At a crowded public meeting of Nagpur Mussalmans with Nawab Neazuddin Khan in the chair Moulana Kamar moved a resolution advocating boycott of the Statutory Commission. Messrs. Kurkhan, Hussain and Samiullah Khan and others supported it, while Moulana Natique, Abdul Miya, Abdul Jabar and Yusuff Sheriff, Bar.-at-Law, opposed it.

The mover of the resolution desired to withdraw it on the ground that sufficient time was not allowed to him for reply, but the sense of the meeting was opposed to the withdrawal and the resolution was put to vote and declared lost by an overwhelming majority.—A.P.

U. P. COMMITTEE'S AFFIRMATION OF CONGRESS RESOLUTION

BENARES, Feb. 1.

At a meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee held at Lucknow resolutions expressing sorrow at the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan, exhorting people to help the Jamia Millia, calling upon students not to attend their schools and colleges on February 3 were passed.

The Committee welcomed the Independence resolution passed by the Madras Congress and appointed a Sub-Committee to submit a report regarding the boycott of British goods by the end of March.—A.P.

"AN APOLOGIA"

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The local Indian press construes the Viceroy's speech as an apologia while the "Madras Mail" applauds the utterance as a correct appreciation of the situation.—A.P.

SURPRISES AT HARD COURT TENNIS

WAGLE'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

Of the five matches played yesterday in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament, the best by far was that between R. A. Wagle and A. C. Pereira which went the full distance of three sets. In fact, it proved to be the best fought match of the tournament so far and up to the last point it was difficult to spot the winner. Both men are noted for their steadiness and though a good match had been forecast, the result more than justified expectations. The Bandra player bag well by annexing the initial set at 6—3, but Wagle retaliated by taking a lead of four games in the next. Pereira then bagged the next two games although Wagle led by forty love. The latter, however, bagged the eighth game and the set thus levelling up the score. More surprises were to follow, for now Pereira ran away with a four game lead, and though his opponent won the fifth and sixth game, he came very near his goal by capturing the next and leading by 5—2. Wagle, however, was far from beaten. Playing in brilliant fashion, he took five games in succession, the set and the match. It had been altogether a splendid tussle and both players got the ovation they deserved.

Kamruddin beat Prince Ghanashyamsinghji in two straight sets and Gonsalves obtained a similar victory over Challam. Mrs. Clayton was too steady for Miss Stebbing who made many mistakes and overhit the [illegible] match between Khatao and [illegible]

THE RESULTS.

GENT'S SINGLES.

Kamruddin beat Ghanashyam[illegible] 6—2, 6—4.

R. A. Wagle beat A. C. Pereira, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5.

C. Gonsalves beat S. Challam, 6—4, 6—1.

LADIES' SINGLS.

Mrs. Clayton beat Miss Stebbing, 6—2, 6—3.

GENT'S DOUBLES.

Daruwalla and Dastur vs. Khatao and Naoroji, 6—2, 2—4.

(to be continued)

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	February 2.
Previous Closing Rate	17.37
To-day's Opening Rate	17.28
Difference	—09
To-day's Closing Rate	17.18
Difference	—19

LIVERPOOL.

	February 2.
Previous Closing Rate	9.30
To-day's Opening Rate	9.15
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	9.16
Difference	—.14

Broach Expectation 339-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Feb. 2.
February Silver Ready	26.3
Higher	1 anna
Silver Forward	26.1
Higher	2 annas

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY RACES

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

2-15 p.m.:—
THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance—6 furlong.
SHEEMA 1
MASHALLA 2
SHAMSUZZAMAN 3

2-45 p.m.:—
THE FORT PLATE. (Div. I). Distance—1 mile.
JUBILANT 1
ROYAL GEM 2
PHILANDERER 3

3-15 p.m.:—
THE FORT PLATE. (Div. II). Distance 1 mile.
MIRAJ 1
BEAVER PUFF 2
MEENA 3

3-45 p.m.:—
THE DEALERS' PLATE. Distance—1 mile.
LUCKY STAR 1
MONSOOR BEG 2
HILALUZZAMAN 3

4-15 p.m.:—
THE IMPORTERS' PLATE. Distance—1 1/2 miles.
VALTOI 1
KINGS YELLOW 2
TRISTAN 3

4-45 p.m.:—
THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA. Distance—1 1/4 miles.
MOSS 1
DARIAL II. 2
FREE FROM CARE 3

5-15 p.m.:—
THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE. Distance—1 1/4 miles.
JINGLE 1
ABORIGINE 2

5-45 p.m.:—
THE INNOVATION PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.
QUINCY 1
L. S. D. 2
ULSTER ALLY 3

6-15 p.m.:—
THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. (Div. I.).
AVAR 1
ROBERT 2
AMALFI

[illegible] bay Presidency. [illegible] Member of the Imperial [illegible] cil. After retirement from [illegible] Civil Service he was elected Chairman of the Dublin County Council and later became High Commissioner for the Irish Free State.)

Citizens of Bhuj Assembled in a public meeting under the presidentship of Nagarsheth Sakarchand to express grief at the sad demise of Doctor Vaghjibhai Ramjee of Bhuj Civil Hospital which occured on Tuesday. A resolution expressing grief and condolence was passed.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON Feb, 2.

It is not easy to see what the Swarajists have to gain by opposing the Simon Commission, says the "Evening Standard" in a leader. The paper remarks that it is very improbable that the Commission will propose any retreat from the point which the reforms have already reached. "It can safely be said that general opinion in Britain would rightly or wrongly be opposed to such a move and it is always easier for governments to grant concessions than to withdraw them. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the Commission is more likely to recommend further reforms than abrogations of those already given in which case, the Swarajists have something to gain and nothing to lose from its operations. The only way they can lose is that which they seem determined to follow, namely refusing to state their own case."

[illegible] assumption that the true case of the Swarajists is however, difficult to put because it lacks in elements of practical policy and "since their ideas [illegible] confused and contradictory, there is nothing for us to do but what we shall do, [illegible] continue to keep order with or [illegible] co-operation."—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

[redacted]

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The Bombay Chronicle.

[redacted]

...sing the Congress had passed ...olution whatsoever but had just made a bonfire of every yard of foreign cloth in its possession, and induced a like performance on the part of the whole nation, it would have been some answer, though hardly adequate to what the act of appointment means. If the Congress could have brought about a strike of every employee beginning with the Chief Judges and ending with the the petty peons, not excluding soldiers that act would have been a fairly adequate answer. It would certainly have disturbed the comfortable equanimity with which the British Ministers and those concerned are looking upon all our heroics."

However, we may console ourselves with the thought that to-day's hartal is only the beginning of a fresh offensive and if we but continue to be as united as we are to-day it will be not very long before we are able to evolve a sanction behind our united demand that Britain will find it impossible to resist. For the present it is something that to-day's national strike is joined by all the parties, communities and interests of the country. It is something, indeed, that Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians and Sikhs, Congressmen and Liberals, capitalists and workmen, and even school boys and school girls all over the country say with one voice, "We mean no offence but we don't want the Commission."

BREACH OF FAITH.

With the approach of the Commission officials, semi-officials and the British and Anglo-Indian Press have all been making frantic efforts to persuade themselves and the public that the boycott demonstrations are only passing clouds, that the opposition to the Commission is due only to oversensitiveness and misunderstanding on the part of the Indian people and that more time and patience and the light the White Commission may throw on the position of the "Peoples' Commission", will soon dissolve all the clouds of suspicion and opposition. The millions who have considered all sides of the question and have deliberately declared for the boycott will not be deceived by these statements. But all, and especially the few who still hope that the present scheme of enquiry can with a little patch-work about the procedure, be made acceptable to the country, will do well on this day to realise the vital issues involved in the appointment of the Commission and the people's opposition to it. The first and foremost issue is that India claims nothing less than her inalienable right of self-determination, a right which Britain unctuously conceded when it wanted Indian men and money for the War but which she has flagrantly violated in the appointment of the Commission, now that she and her Empire are safe. The British Government are, therefore, guilty of ingratitude and breach of faith.

SELF-DETERMINATION AND SWARAJ

The most honourable course for the Government was to summon a genuine Round Table Conference as has been repeatedly demanded by the Congress. It would have been some approximation to justice if they had given India an equal status with Britain on the Commission. But the present scheme utterly robs India of every vestige of her right to determine her future constitution for herself by excluding all Indians from the Commission and by assigning subordinate and consultative functions to the proposed Committees of the Indian Legislatures. And India is called upon to stand in the dock for examination before a "jury" of seven Britishers whose main qualification is that they know little about her. It is well for all self-respecting Indians to realise that for them to play the role of witnesses or examinees before a foreign jury is not only a surrender forever of their right of self-determination but a degradation in their own eyes and in the eyes of the whole world. Fifty years ago Lord Lawrence, Viceroy of British India, remarked that "the people of India are capable of administering their own affairs and the municipal feeling is deep rooted in them." Only a few weeks before the Commission was appointed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald wrote in the "Daily Herald" as follows about India:

> "India can receive little more benefit from our paternal rule. As a part of the Self-Governing Commonwealths that compose the back-bone of our Empire, it will have much to gain; but "it must be there on equal terms." It may still have a good deal to learn but its great ... now to be its ... has come ... ds that the same ... who thinks the time has ...dia to work on equal terms ...ain, has been a party to impose ... British examiners to test India's fitness for self-government and expects Indians to submit to an examination.

THE VICEROY'S APOLOGIA.

In his address to the Central Legislature the Viceroy coolly assures us that it is not true that His Majesty's Government sought to offer "a deliberate affront to Indian honour and Indian pride." His Excellency, we submit, must have strange notions of Indian honour or His Majesty's Government's intentions. Here is a country with an ancient civilisation and traditions of self-government, a country which Lord Irwin's remote predecessor regarded as capable of administering her own affairs and which an ex-Premier thinks—or thought a few months ago—to be ripe for an equal status in the British Commonwealth; and that country is deliberately called upon by His Majesty's Government to prove its fitness for another instalment of reforms to the satisfaction of a wholly alien Commission. To say then that no insult is meant is only to aggravate the insult. The Viceroy "cannot reconcile with the actual situation the plea of those who denied the moral right of Parliament to be the tribunal in this case". If moral rights are to be discussed, Indians would certainly question the moral right of the British and every other foreign parliament to be a tribunal over them. But Lord Irwin cannot be unware that in the present case Indians' main objection is not to the final legal responsibility but the misuse of that responsibility in excluding Indians from a Commission for even preliminary enquiry. We are not sure that the Lord Irwin is not quibbling in this case.

The Viceroy also drew attention "to the spontaneous good-will towards India with which the speeches in Parliament were instinct," which, His Excellency hoped, would not be lightly set aside. Indians would rather measure the good-will by the resolutions of Parliament than by the speeches, necessarily calculated to sugar-coat a bitter pill. But despite the Viceroy's assurance that no insult was meant, it is difficult to forget Lord Birkenhead's speech referring to the conquest of India, and her being held by the British as trustees, playing on the differences between Hindus and Muslims, declaring the impossibility of finding a few thoroughly representative Indians fit to sit on the Commission, describing the British as the sole champions of the "depressed" classes and minorities in general and graciously conceding to the Committees of Legislatures the right of "confronting" the Commission with their proposals to be "analysed, accepted or rejected" by the Commission.

THE SHADOW.

As might have been expected, the Viceroy has expatiated at some length on the "unprecendented" powers of the precious Committees. But, he has said nothing which has not already been said by himself and by other champions of the Committees repeatedly. In view, however, of some hopes still being cherished in some quarters regarding the status of the Committees, it may be worth while analysing the Viceroy's speech to discover if the Committees are to have anything like equal powers with the Commission. The Viceroy says: "In the earlier stages there is the association of these Committees with the Commission through whatever procedure the Commission.....might deem best calculated to enable them to discharge the duty entrusted to them." It should be noted that the Committees are to be "associated" with the Commission and the association is to be regulated, suspended or finally terminated just as "the Commission deem best." There is not a word to distinguish this association from that of other witnesses. Then at a later stage when the Commission's report—nothing is said of the Committee's report—is submitted to Parliament, "the Central Legislature has the greatest and most powerful means of influencing further the current of events through its chosen representatives, sitting with Parliament itself, acting in its turn through its own Joint Select Committee." Indeed, the English language lends itself admirably as much to the art of concealing thought as of conveying it. But a school boy can tell what "the sitting with Parliament itself" amounts to and we must suppose that sitting with the Commission or with the Joint Committee amounts to as much. "Is it not fair," asks the Viceroy, "to conclude that both the Joint Parliamentary Committee and earlier the Commission, each being masters within the very wide limits of their own procedure, would desire to go to the furthest possible point to carry with them the convinced assent of the representatives of India?" There is more light here for such as would see. "Very wide limits," mean much to those who are "masters" but may mean nothing to the Indians who, it is clear, are not the masters of the procedure. Indians would prefer to be masters within well-defined limits but it is no satisfaction to them to rely on the graciousness of others who have very wide powers. If their wishes are not to be accepted, that is another point; but why attempt to delude them into the belief that they have the reality when they have only the shadow? As regards fairness, it is at least equally fair to appoint a majority of Indians on the Commissions and to trust them to go to the furthest possible point to carry with them the convinced assent of the representatives of Parliament. The Viceroy ventures too far when he remarks that Indian leaders "are not at liberty if they desire to retain the character of true counsellors of the people or of honest controversialists to say that His Majesty's Government had not sought to means, very full and very unprecedented means, of placing India in a position to take an ample share with them in the evolution of their country's future." His Excellency is at liberty to have his own view of an ample share but Indians have their own view of who are their true counsellors, who are honest controversialists, and who are petti-fogging quibblers. However, let all recognise now that the time for bandying words is past.

LORD IRWIN'S FAILURE.

We readily acknowledge that Lord Irwin has employed all his remarkable powers of persuasion and the deep earnestness that characterises him to dissuade India, from, to use His Excellency's own language, "mistaking the path at one of the cross roads of her destiny." But the one thing that His Excellency's speech makes clear is that he has failed to understand India and because of his failure, he has been less than just to her leaders. If His Excellency had a correct appreciation of the Indian situation, he would not have made the exaggerated claim that "many thoughtful and distinguished Indians as well as a large and powerful Committee had declared themselves in favour both of the Commission's constitution and of the general procedure that had been devised," nor would he have questioned the honesty of Indian leaders as controversialists and laid upon them the unfair and cruel charge that "under the guise of vindicating national self-respect, which there has been no attempt to impair," an appeal has been made by them "to all the lowest and worst elements of suspicion, bitterness and hostility." Lord Irwin's failure is no singular. His Excellency has failed where none of his predecessors succeeded. And the cause of his failure is clear. It is that, like his predecessors, Lord Irwin seeks to befriend India solely in his capacity as "the head of the subordinate branch of His Majesty's Government" and not as he should, as the representative of the King-Emperor in India. As the King-Emperor's representative, it is Lord Irwin's duty to understand and interpret her needs and aspirations to His Majesty's Government. In failing to perform this duty, Lord Irwin has missed a great opportunity of serving England as well as India by dissuading the British Government from "mistaking the path at one of the cross-roads" of the Empire's "destiny." His Excellency's speech is little calculated either in its arguments or its tone to win any further iota of support for the Commission or the Committee. The Commission, Lord Irwin says, will go on in any case. The people too will also forge ahead with the boycott and all the other activities that the Indian National Congress has undertaken.

VIOLATING THE AGREEMENT

In a passionate appeal to the White settlers in South Africa to "play the game", "Indian Opinion" says: "We have agreed not to question the political supremacy of the European community in this country..... We have gone further and agreed to the scheme of assisted emigration, though the implication of it wounds the national self-respect of India." This oldest and most influential organ of the Indian community in South Africa then asks for an humble request from the Whites: "In return we ask for just the right to live and work and rise to the height that we can." And how is this request being responded to by the representatives of the White settlers in the Union Parliament? The debate on the notorious Liquor Bill is eloquent of their attitude of deep-rooted hostility to the Indians. Barring a few, altogether too few, exceptions the White settlers are determined to see that in total disregard of both the letter and the spirit of the Indian Agreement "the right to live and work" which the Indians demand shall be ruthlessly taken away from them in all profitable economic fields. What those fields are is to be determined by the "poor Whites", the unemployed, because they are unemployable owing to their indolence and their incompetency for sustained labour. The clause in the Liquor Bill which, according to the Anti-Asiatics, is the very pivot of the Bill was strongly denounced by that small number of fair-minded European friends of Indians in the Union Parliament. It is significant that Minister Roos reminded that body, however, that he could not accept the view that the clause was "a violation of the Agreement." Mr. Roos has declared his hand now and our countrymen in South Africa will do well to concentrate upon fighting the battle against the Bill with redoubled vigour. They have appealed to the Government of India. It is the latter's duty to represent to the Hertzog Government the grave consequences of pursuing this anti-Indian legislative policy.

In the Legislative Assembly Pundit Harday Nath Kunzru withdrew his motion of adjournment after the Government spokesman had assured the House that the Government of India would back Mr. Sastri at every stage of his representation on behalf of Indian interests. The Government of India, Mr. Bajpai declared, were not oblivious of the importance of the legislation. They owe it to the public, therefore, to put every possible pressure on the Union Government, even asking Whitehall to exert its undoubted influence to make General Hertzog and his colleagues sensible of the irreparable injury they will be doing to the cause of developing amicable relations between India and South Africa if they persist in this anti-Indian policy.

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO SIR JOHN SIMON AND COLLEAGUES, CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION ON THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Dear Sir John,

I cannot flatter myself that you have already heard my name or are familiar with the exploits of an uncensored celebrity of Bombay, licensed to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to those who, like you and your colleagues on the Commission you captain, are sadly in need of some such service being gratuitously rendered them. But whether known to you or not my self-imposed mission compels me to advise you on a matter, on which you are not likely to have what in your profession they style the "Judicial Mind"; but on which, nevertheless, the best brains of England seem very much to be in need of some wholesome, if unpalatable, advice.

You are, Sir John, very well advertised, in India at least, as one of the acutest brains old Dame Britannia can rope into her service at a pinch. In fairness to yourself, I must add that you do not stand in any obvious need of such puny advertisement as the hirelings of the Anglo-Indian Press, or the sycophants of a demoralised bureaucracy can bestow on you. But, even so, I wonder if you have considered fully the insidious effects of such subtle flattery on a man's general outlook on life, on his psychology! You stood out, on the eve of the European War, against England's participation in that unholy holocaust, as a case of conscience! You sacrificed your position in the Government, too, I believe, to mark your earnestness of purpose! Along with many others who have watched your career, I honour you for that act of manliness,—even though subsequently you seem to have reconsidered, unlike the late Lord Morley or Jack Burns in the same connection, your opinion; and rendered what service you could as an officer of Britain's no longer "contemptible little Army." In that episode alone there is ample food for thought to any one watching your sayings and doings, now that you are Chairman of this fateful,—and, will you permit me to add, *fatal*,—Commission. You were stampeded, again, into a very premature,—not to say rash,—declaration on the legality of a General Strike a couple of years ago,—owing to what motives I cannot discover. Perhaps it was the lawyer's innate, inevitable inclination to Conservatism, which wooed and won you into the reactionary camp on that occasion? Once again there is further food for the most serious reflection to all those who might have at all banked on you as the Rising Hope of genuine Liberalism. By this I do not mean, you will kindly note, Lloyd-Georgism, nor even "Wait-and-Seeism"—in the most approved Oxford manner. It is incidents like this which make one ponder seriously over a remark, once made in my hearing by an irreverent young colleague of yours in the Mother of Parliaments, that "Sir John Simon may have the brains of a Caesar; but he has not the leadership of a cat even"!

I wonder what India is destined to be in this already crowded career of public usefulness! I cannot insult your intelligence so far as to suppose you to be gullible enough to believe in the common claptrap of Anglo-Indian platitude-makers regarding Britain's trusteeship of and for India. I am fully aware that you Britishers,—I mean the best of them,—have one brand of public honour and decency for "Home" consumption and a totally another brand *for use in the tropics*. It may be, then, that, according to the best of your lights, you have accepted this Mission with the full belief and intention to do "justice" to India! But have you ever known, Sir John, that justice could be done in a case where one of the parties to the dispute is also the judge in the case,—without benefit or possibility of appeal?

But, whatever your original motives and intentions in accepting this thankless job, will you, now, permit me to ask if you have have carefully considered India's viewpoint since the Commission was announced? I can easily imagine, you must have been consulted long before the announcement was publicly made. I can understand a lawyer like you, looking to the mere Act of 1919,—under "instructions" from another lawyer like Birkenhead,—should have been impressed by the mere letter of the law; and so side-tracked into your present position! I can even fancy you amused by the opposition of those among us, who had no objection to work the "Reforms" in 1920 and since! You are sufficiently a man of the world, Sir John, to have discounted a part of this opposition, from the Indian Liberals at least, as due in some measure to disappointed hopes and unrealised ambitions. But, at the same time, I believed you, Sir John, to be sufficiently a statesman,—sufficiently a scholar, sufficiently an idealist, to wonder if you have been able to pierce through all the outcry against your Commission to the soul of India! The soul of India, let me tell you, Sir John, is sick of the humbug, by which, and by which alone, your countrymen now govern India! They will not tell us, plain and clean, that they do not consider us to be made of the same clay as their white skin and soft bones seem to be fashioned from. And yet they will not treat us, in all essentials as equals, as full citizens of a common State—let alone as brothers. They are, in plain unvarnished terms, exploiters; who are, moreover, getting rapidly aware that their real mission and purpose is being progressively understood by the people of India. Accordingly, they are in a mighty hurry to realise the utmost possible they can from the still remaining period of exploitation they can secure to themselves. You, Sir John and Members of the Simon Commission, are a mere pawn in the game,—a mere brush to varnish and make presentable the undeniable fact of our wholesale, unmitigated exploitation! And the sooner you realise this the better for your own peace of mind. It is possible that the exploiters realising the futility of their programme of undivided opportunities may offer a crumb to their indigenous

(Continued on page 12.)

Notes of the Day.

Looking Northwards.

At the recent Pan-American Congress the Mexican Delegation made a proposal which the American Government had hoped its previous "samjaoing" of Mexico would have been able to nip in the bud. The proposal was to change the practice of conferring the chairmanship of the Governing Body of the Pan-American Union on the United States by substituting for it the democratic device of throwing it open to alphabetical rotation, so that all the nations composing the Union could in turn enjoy the presidential honour. The proposal was made and was unanimously rejected by the Committee of the Congress. The rejection indicates how successful is the voice of the American Government in silencing opposition. There is a move in America, however, to concentrate attention on the question of making a closer Union with the Anglo-Saxon elements on its northern boundaries instead of attempting to discipline the multitude of mutually suspicious Central and Southern American Republics that they can secure advancement only through the leadership of the United States. The powerful Hearst Press is busy with propaganda for a closer union with Canada and this may deflect the ardour of the American Imperialists who look to the south for the fulfilment of their ambitions.

The Impending Danger.

There is a tendency in the Anglo-Indian Press to regard as totally ungrounded the apprehensions of the people of this country with respect to the change in the military policy of the British Government so far as it affects India. In their anxiety to make the defences of the Empire still more secure, the Baldwin Government are reported to be busy with schemes under which the Indian Tax-payer will have to suffer heavier burdens of military expenditure. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer has come to the conclusion that the recent visit of the British War Secretary means the pushing through of proposals regarding mechanisation of the army in India, which is a preposterously costly change to secure greater efficiency, and the establishment of a British military base in this country, so that about sixty thousand more British troops can be quartered here. Popular representatives in the Central Legislature will do well to be keenly watchful and protest in time against this impending danger. At present they have no other remedy than that of mere protest.

Prevention of Child Marriages.

Interviewed by the Delhi representative of the "Chronicle" regarding the forthcoming session at Delhi of the All-India Women's Educational Conference, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, the General Secretary of the Conference, made it clear that, though the Conference would primarily deal with women's education, it would also give prominence to a resolution against child marriages, as such marriages are a serious hindrance to women's education. The reactionary character of some of the resolutions of the recent session of the Hindu Sanatana Dharma Maha Sabha at Allahabad shows that vigorous propaganda against child marriages is still necessary. One of the resolutions permitted the marriage of Hindu girls who have only completed their eleventh year of age, and another protested against Rai Saheb Harbilas Sarda's Bill against child marriages. That the Pundits who passed the resolutions at Allahabad do not represent the majority of the Hindu community, is clear from the fact, pointed out by Mr. Sarda in his statement, that his Bill has received enthusiastic support all over the country especially from Hindu women themselves. There is, however, a chance of reactionaries in the Assembly hindering the progress of the Bill if the Swarajists should be absent. We whole-heartedly endorse Mr. Sarda's appeal to the Swarajists to attend the Assembly and support his Bill, if only as an exceptional case.

Fraud of Indianisation.

Even the very brief Press summary of the report on the working of the Indian Railways during 1926-27 contains a paragraph designed to throw dust in unsuspecting eyes in regard to Indianisation. So notorious is the record of the Railway Board in this respect that they are at great pains in convincing their critics about the "progress" they have made in appointing a large number of Indians to the higher grade posts. The figures given, however, are themselves evidence of the futility of keeping up the camouflage. "The percentage of statutory Indian officers appointed to the number of permanent vacancies filled," we are told, "was 62.5 as against 31.8 in 1925-26." This is like saying that the navy of a certain South American Power had doubled itself during one year. The first year there was one war ship, the second year the total strength of its navy was two warships. It should not be forgotten that of the total number of superior posts in the railway administrative and technical services, so far only a very few are held by Indians.

VICEROY'S HOMILY & THREAT.

INDIAN LEADERS DELUDE THEMSELVES AND COUNTRY.

BOYCOTT—"A MISTAKEN PATH."

PARLIAMENT'S TRUSTEESHIP ASSERTED.

INDIA'S PROTEST TO BE IGNORED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

Both Houses of the Central Legislature met to-day to hear H. E. the Viceroy's inaugural address. It was a stirring address which was listened to with rapt attention. A minute before His Excellency's arrival the Presidents of the Assembly and the Council of State were ushered in. The Viceroy was next announced. He wore morning dress. The public galleries were packed to the utmost with a cosmopolitan crowd of visitors. The Viceregal Box and the Distinguished Visitors Box as also the President's Box were fully occupied. Part of the non-official benches were vacant on account of the absence of the Swarajists.

110 members of the Central Legislature attended, and there were about 500 visitors. The Viceroy's speech took thirty minutes to deliver, and it was loudly applauded.—A. P.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The following is the full text of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the House of Legislature to-day:—

"Gentlemen—With the exception of one topic, to which I will return later in my speech, I do not propose to-day to deal with all the vaious important subjects which are likely to come before you for consideration this session. But there are one or two matters to which I think it is proper that I should make brief reference.

Our relations with foreign States along our great land frontier from Persia in the West to Siam in the East, continue, I rejoice to say, very cordial in character. India has been honoured by a public visit from His Majesty the King of Afghanistan on his way to Europe, and the warmth of his welcome by the Government and people alike, was evidence of the links of friendship and common interest that bind the two countries together. It was a matter of much disappointment to me that indisposition debarred me from active participation in the welcome to His Majesty. My disappointment was no less great that indisposition should have robbed me of the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of that sagacious statesman, His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal, now in Calcutta on a visit which only the state of his health precluded from being a public visit and which I trust, will soon lead to a complete restoration of his normal vigour.

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

I pass from the subject of India's external relations with her territorial neighbours, to mention recent events affecting the position of Indians overseas. Honourable members would have observed with great satisfaction the cordial spirit in which the appointment of the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri as our Agent in South Africa has been, from the past, received both by the Union Government and by the various sections of the public both European and Indian, in that country. Since his arrival, our Agent has performed invaluable work in consolidating the friendly relations between the two countries, in stimulating among the Indian settlers the desire for self-help, and in promoting between Europeans and Indians in South Africa, a clearer perception of mutual obligations. He has realised the highest expectations of those who, appreciating his capacity and gifts, expected most from him, and there is therefore every reason to hope that questions which are still outstanding or may arise in the future, will be harmoniously adjusted.

Indians in East Africa have also recently claimed the special attention of my Government and of honourable members. Acting on a suggestion of a representative deputation of the Legislature which waited on me in Simla last September, my Government have recently sent Kunwar Maharaj Singh and Mr. Ewbank to assist the Indian communities concerned in connection with the Commission which has been deputed by His Majesty's Government to examine locally certain aspects for future policy. Our representatives have already made a rapid tour of the territories in which Indian interests are important, and are now working there in close relations with the accredited leaders of Indian opinion. Honourable members may feel confident that any case which the Indian settlers may desire to advance, will be effectively presented, and can count upon careful consideration at the hands of the Commission.

SIMON SHOW.

I now turn to the major political question which it is necessary that I should ask you to examine in greater detail. Since I last addressed the Legislature, His Majesty's Government have, as honourable members are aware, taken certain decisions in connection with the Statutory Commission, which are of vital concern to India. Circumstances made it impossible for me to announce these decision to the Legislature, as I should naturally have wished to do, and I therefore avail myself of this, the earliest convenient occasion, to make some observations in regard to them. I need not recapitulate what I said in my statement of November 8. That statement gave at length the reasons which had prompted His Majesty's Government to accelerate the date of the enquiry, and to appoint a Parliamentary Commission. It outlined the proposed procedure at the various stages, and indicated broadly the lines on which His Majesty's Government hope to unite the best of India and Great Britain in the wise ordering of India's future. Within the general framework as there described, the Prime Minister made it plain in the course of the Parliamentary debates that it was the considered intention of His Majesty's Government to leave to the Commission itself full discretion as to the methods by which they should approach their task.

COMMISSION'S MISSION.

H. E. the Viceroy continued: "The Commission arrives in India to-morrow, not as yet on its more formal mission, but with the hardly less important object of enabling its members to acquaint themselves with the general working of the Legislative and administrative machines, and hold informal consultations for the purpose of determining the most appropriate means of discharging the responsibility which Parliament has laid upon them."

Considerable difference of opinion has become apparent as to the way in which India should receive these decisions of His Majesty's Government and of Parliament. On the one hand, those who speak for important sections of Indian political thought, have been loud in their criticism and condemnation of the scheme approved by Parliament. On the other hand, many thoughtful and distinguished Indians as well as large and powerful communities have declared themselves in favour both of the Commission's constitution and of the general procedure that has been devised and have expressed their readiness to give it all the assistance that they can.

TWO POINTS FOR REFERENCE.

I do not propose to enter far into the lists of controversy, but there are two points to which I think it right to refer. It has been freely said that His Majesty's Government have done Indians a real injustice in denying to them adequate means by which Indian opinion may influence and

(Continued on page 11.)

TODAY'S HARTAL

NO ISSUE OF "CHRONICLE" ON SATURDAY

Friday 3rd instant being All-India Hartal Day, the office and press of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Saturday.

IN THE CAUSE OF MOTHERLAND

EXHORTATION TO BOYCOTT COMMISSION

SPECIAL MESSAGES FROM LEADERS

The Simon Commission is a blessing in disguise. We should be thankful to Lord Birkenhead for its appointment at this juncture of communal tension in India, thus giving us an opportunity to show that we are one in the face of national calamity, in spite of our differences and quarrels. Hindu-Muslim differences seem to have disappeared as by magic. Bihar will observe complete hartal. I expect Bombay as the premier City in India, will give a fine demonstration of the national will, on the 3rd of February.

SYED MAHMUD.

Chapra, Feb. 2.

FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTION

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S FIRM STAND

DELHI, Feb. 2.

I am whole-heartedly in support of the boycott, and no Indian who has any self-respect should have anything to do with the Commission. My objection to the Commission is fundamental and goes to the root of the whole thing. But on the other ground too, the case for boycott is complete and unanswerable. As long as we can be true to principles we hope to be successful some day; but if we give ourselves up completely to acquiescence of the existing order we shall stand eternally damned.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

"MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE."

DELHI, Feb. 2.

The response which India has given to the call for hartal made by the All-Parties' Conference at Benares is magnificent. But the more intense and wide the hartal becomes the greater is the indication of the country's self-respect and Delhi as the Capital of India should have a Capital hartal.

JAMNADAS MEHTA, M.L.A.

ESTABLISH RIGHT OF SELF-GOVT.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR'S APPEAL

DELHI, Feb. 2.

I join in the appeal of the Congress leaders to the people of this country this day that they should carry out the mandate of the Congress and give Sir John Simon, the very day of his landing, an indication of the country's determination to boycott the Commission and establish India's right of self-determination and self-Government. The hartal that has been proclaimed should be carried out in all parts of the country without hesitation in the most peaceful manner.

A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

SHUN THEM.

To-day will be the day of great test and I feel confident of great national triumph. The Statutory Commission, the symbol of racial arrogance and Imperial insolence, the very negation of the right of self-determination of our people will be smuggled into this country. Shun them on public road and in market square. Do not sit with them at the same dinner table nor by them in restaurant and hotel saloons. Let them not approach you in

(Continued on next page.)

SIGNIFICANCE OF HARTAL

BOMBAY STUDENTS DENOUNCE COMMISSION

DUTY OF YOUTH IN PRESENT CRISIS

Yet one more crowded public meeting of the students of Bombay was held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday evening, Mr. Jehangir B. Patel presiding. Messrs. Jayasukhlal K. Mehta, S. A. Dange, R. S. Nimbkar and several other speakers addressed the students on their duty towards their motherland on Feb. 3, the day of universal hartal throughout India.

Mr. Dange, who was the first to address the students, asked them to remember the non-co-operation days when thousands of students had, in their enthusiasm, rallied round the flag of the Congress. He entreated the students to absent from colleges on the day of hartal only if they understood the political significance of that hartal, and further asked them to harness their energy and enthusiasm to a programme of constructive political work.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, in a balanced and well-reasoned speech, opined that it was one of the characteristics of the Britishers that they made a fact appear like a "fait accompli". He assured the students that those leaders who were asking them to observe hartal had really the interests of the students at their hearts. Even the leaders of the non-co-operation movement meant nothing but the ultimate interests of students in asking them to boycott their schools and colleges.

DAY OF SERVICE AND SACRIFICE.

Concluding, Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta entreated the students to remain perfectly non-violent in whatever they did on the day of hartal. In their enthusiasm, in their extreme self-consciousness and even in their sense of wounded self-respect, the speaker added, they ought not to forget the words of that sage of Sabarmati—the words which stood good for all times. (Loud cheers). Mahatma Gandhi had always laid emphasis on the inculcation of the spirit of peacefulness and they ought not to forget that fact. "To-morrow", Mr. Mehta concluded, "Is a day of ser-

(Continued on next page.)

BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p.m. on Chaupatty Sands to condemn the Simon Commission.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside.

The speakers will include:

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, K. F. Nariman, K. P. Khadilkar, Vir Waman Rao Joshi, J. K. Mehta, B. G. Horniman, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji, and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay.

Special enclosures will be reserved for ladies.

Arrangements have been made for loud speakers.

"UNIQUE IN INSOLENCE AND SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS."

LORD BIRKENHEAD AND SIMON SHOW.

MR. JINNAH'S SCATHING EXPOSURE.

ALL-INDIA URGES COMPLETE BOYCOTT.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the course of a lengthy statement on the Statutory Commission, says:—

Many precedents are there of arbitrary pronouncements made by the Secretary of State for India; but Lord Birkenhead's speech stands unique in its insolence and short-sightedness. The Commission, which has been inaugurated, comes to India in the guise of benefactors, just as did their forbears many years ago come in that commercial guise which, to quote Lord Birkenhead's proud boast, "has frequently in history been the earliest approach to future dominion." The meanest psychologist could tell you, however, that that which has been gained in commercial guise may not indefinitely be retained by political guile. And since His Lordship seems to entertain an historical frame of mind, I would refer him to a land of his own clime, whose shores are laved by the waters of the same seas, which through the pursuance of just such an attitude of mind as was evinced in the Lords debate, was lost to their country by the purblind policy of jaundiced politicians; and further he may recollect that this very same policy it was that which culminated in the impeaching of those very men whom the Cabinet later on were to invite to England to settle the terms of peace.

A DISAPPOINTING HOAX.

Ever since the Viceroy [illegible] we have been accustomed [illegible] ed arguments interspersed [illegible] and cajolery. The Premier [illegible] prolesied an era of da[illegible] should she be so ill-advised [illegible] the decision of Parliament; there was an interval, as we were to suspend judgment until the position of the case by the Secretary State for India in the House of Lords breathless wait followed. The climax, however, has proved as disappointing a hoax as was the rest. But neither by the menace of their threats nor by the blandishment of their honeyed words can they lure us into any concurrence. All kinds of iniquitous indictments have been made against India, and inexpiable imputations cast to discredit her leaders and statesmen. And all this in order to defend the exclusion of Indians from the Commission.

TENDER SOLICITUDE FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

His Lordship's tender solicitude for the depressed classes is most touching. How heavily the calls and duties of office must rest on his sentient conscience be alone must know. His Lordship was gone in[illegible] hysterics over the tragic lot of the depressed classes, but the process of reasoning by which he seeks to help the untouchables through the entire exclusion of Indians is beyond all comprehension.

Besides, when the Committee of the Central Legislature, to which this scheme subscribes, is formed, I should like to know by what manner of means this self-appointed champion of the depressed classes proposes to secure their representation. For surely, even a Secretary of State should know that the high standard of the prevailing franchise in India debars them from any voice in the Central Legislature.

FUTILE, DECREPIT ARGUMENTS.

Having thus exhausted one plea in disparagement of the exclusion of Indians in the Commission, His Lordship shifts his ground, and proceeds to picture for us the confusion that would result, were such a suggestion accepted. "Imagine Parliament being assisted by a disclosure of dissenting views of this kind," says he. I fear His Lordship's imagination is altogether too spirited to be wholesome, though it may sound plausible in the ears of the British public for whose consumption it was doubtless intended. To impute that there is such a museum of communities and interests in India that it would be impossible to find a few repres[illegible] help[illegible] We [illegible] ing of m[illegible] been certi[illegible] command the [illegible] tions of the British Parliament, [illegible] it is likely to command the confidence of "ANY" section of the Indian public does not evidently concern our Government).

QUIBBLING WITH WORDS.

Lord Birkenhead's inferences are as closely allied to his preferences, that even while speaking "as a constitutional lawyer" he has no doubt whatever that the framers of the original act, when they spoke of a commission, contemplated a Parliamentary Commission. Surely, Lord

(Continued on next page)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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OIL WAR DEVELOPMENT

SIR H. DETERDING GOES TO NEW YORK

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN DUTCH & STANDARD COS?.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

New York.—Financial circles are most interested to learn that Sir Henri Deterding, head of the Royal Dutch and Shell interests, is leaving for New York this week. The visit is taken to indicate that paurparlers will be opened shortly between the Royal Dutch Company and the Standard Oil Company of New York to settle the vexed question of Russian oil purchases.—Reuter's Special.

WALL STREET STARTLED

HEAVY FALL IN EARNINGS OF U. S STEEL CORPORATION

LONDON, Feb. 1.

New York.—Although unfavourable figures were anticipated, Wall Street has been startled by the annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, showing that its earnings have decreased by 43 million dollars, compared with 1926, and that the Corporation's net income has declined by 29 million dollars. Earnings in 1927 were equivalent only to 8.80 dollars per share of tre common stock compared with 17.90 in 1926.—Reuter's Special.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY

RENUNCIATION OF WAR AS INSTRUMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY

LONDON Feb 1.

Paris.—By the preamble of the new Franco-American treaty the parties renounce war as an instrument of National Policy. Mean-while the proposal for multilateral peace pact has been temporarily shelved.—Reuter.

BRITISH POLICY AT GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE

MR. BRIDGEMAN JUSTIFIES U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME

LONDON Feb, 2.

Mr. Bridgeman in a speech at [illegible] ent of 1928. Maulana said [illegible] circles that [illegible] went on gathering [illegible] soon come when Gov- [illegible] lock up the tall poppies [illegible] his part, he would be jolly [illegible] again he could breathe the [illegible] sphere of Indian jails. (Laugh- [illegible] The jail, he added, no longer car- [illegible] any fear with it. It was nothing [illegible] a humbug and the prisoners had already realized that fact. He was sure that the armies of youth would be forthcoming to do national work in case the elderly leaders were shut in prisons. (Cheers). Concluding, the speaker asked them to remember that they would be judged by their actions and not by their words. (Cheers).

The gathering then dispersed amids scenes of irresistible enthusiasm.

[illegible] [illegible] the

[illegible] ROVERSY.

QUARRELS AMONG BISHOPS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The controversy over the amended Prayer Book has not abated. A meeting of the London Diocesan Association of the Federation of Catholic Priests (which is Anglican body) attended by 100 members passed a resolution saying that the whole question of revision should be postponed until after the Lambeth Conference in 1930, declaring that the Bishops' amendments in the Deposited Book were not likely to commend themselves to either Catholics or Evangelicals and pointing out that churches ine the Communion Church of England had not yet been consulted regarding alterations in the liturgical standards. Meantime, Bishop of Saint Edmundsbury, Ipswich, has decided to join four minority Bishops in uncompromising hostility to the New Book, while the practice of perpetual reservation is allowed.—Reuter's Special.

SEVEN OAKS DISASTER DETAILS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Government Inspector Sir John Pringle reporting on Seven Oaks Disaster attributes the derailment to rolling movement of the engine initiated by the condition of the road at Pringle. He adds that the heavy tank engines of "River" class are most susceptible to weakness in foundation and irregularities of track, than tender engines of "King Arthur" type. He agrees that "River" type is well designed and is suitable for express and passenger traffic on well-laid and well-maintained roads.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Agurai, Secretary Reception Committee, Meerut City wires: "Local Samiti of the Merut Division Branch of the All-India Achhutuddhar Committee has decided to held provincial Achhuturrhar Conference at Meerut on 19th, 20th February during Shivaratri hodidays when Lala Zajpatrai will preside.

UNCERTAINTY OF HUMAN GREATNESS

EX-DICTATOR PANGALOS'

GREEK GOVT. DECIDES TO TRY HIM.

LONDON Feb, 2.

Athens.— The Government have decided to try the ex-Dictator Pangalos who will be brought to Athens to present his defence.—Reuter.

SIGNIFICANCE OF HARTAL

(Continued from previous page.)

vice and sacrifice. You must show by your conduct that Bombay has risen superior to all the obstacles that will be put in her way." (Applause).

Mr. Silam, in a Marathi speech, gave expression to his conviction that no national movement could be carried on to a success unless the youth of the country subscribed their quota for the success of that movement.

Miss Bhesania of Wilson College hoped that the determination of Indian students to vindicate the pride and self-respect of their Motherland, would add a glorious chapter to the history of the world. (Loud Applause).

Mr. J. Rattanji Screwwalla read out to the students a poem of his own composition in which he had denounced the unwanted Simon Commission in very scathing terms. When the speaker began to read his stanzas line by line, the enthusiasm of the youthful audience went out of all control and for a while everybody present at the meeting, seemed to be thrown in a thoroughly ecstatic mood.

A NEW MOVEMENT FAST-COMING.

It gave him a great pleasure, said Maulana Shaukat Ali, to be in the midst of such a youthful audience. He was sure that gradually times would teach them to be perfectly disciplined soldiers to fight the battle of Indian Swaraj. Continuing, Maulana reflected that a new movement was fast coming over India. The youth movement which they had started was, to his mind, only a modest beginning of that all-pervading national movement which would culminate in the liberation of India from foreign domination. (Cheers). The youth movement was bound to play a great part in the future history of this country.

TALK OF GAOLING LEADERS.

Maulana then went on to discuss why the movement in 1921-22 could not come up to the mark to which it was expected to come. His reading of the new spirit went to create in him a belief that the

SEQUEL TO BAR'S DECISION

ALIPUR LAWYER'S PETITION IN COURT

CALCUTTA, Fef. 1.

In connection with the decision of the 24 Parganas District Bar to observe Hartal on February 3rd, an Alipur lawyer has prayed for an injunction on the Secretary of the Bar Association restraining him from closing the doors of the Library on the above mentioned date inasmuch as the latter has no right to close the Library Room on any day except gazetted holidays. The Court has reserved orders.—A. P.

DHARWAR'S CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. NARIMAN

DHARWAR, Jan. 31.

The Dharwar Bar Association congratulated Mr. Nariman on his deserved acquittal. Mr. Jog, M.L.C. brought the motion and it was hailed with claps. Mr. Nariman's gallant fight in public interest against heavy odds was very much appreciated which could be easily seen in the speeches made in support of the resolution.—Free Press.

The total mortality viz 509 in the week ending 28th ulto. was 18 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20. 3. These figures compare favourably with those for the 4th week of 1927 when th mortality was 544 and death rate 21. 7 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 when the average mortality was 670 and death rate 27. 6.

[illegible] CAUSE OF MOTHERLAND.

(Continued from previous page.)

Council Chamber or Assembly Hall. Have nothing to do with them whatsoever. Make them feel that India considers them as political untouchables. This is the only reply that a self-respecting people can give.

SHUAIB QURESHI.

February 2.

MR. SUBASH BOSES MESSAGE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

In a message to the Press, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose says "If we succeed in bringing about an absolutely successful hartal, we will be able to demonstrate to the English people and the world at large our protest against the continuance of British rule in India. Our means are peaceful, but we shall demonstrate that weak and without arms as we are, our spirit is not weakened. That we are conscious of the misery of slavery, and we are determined to win Swaraj."—Free Press.

MARCH ON TO SUCCESS

No greater affront can be hurled against the self-respect of a nation like India than the appointment of the Simon Commission in the teeth of opposition by the people whom it concerns. India has to stand on her own legs and give a thumping reply to the arrogance of the British politicians who have clearly proclaimed their determination to be the judge of their own case, the result of which is a forgone conclusion.

The whole country is ringing with the spirit of boycott. Let us not quarrel with those who are afraid to utter the word "boycott". Their action means it. We are not concerned with the various reasons adduced by different schools of politics. The outstanding fact is that all concur in giving the Commission a cold shoulder.

Indians, aware, arise; catch this golden opportunity and march on to success.

S. V. KAUJALGI.

Bijapur, Feb. 1.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND

The Simon Commission, constituted and empowered as it is, is an affront to India and Indians, deliberately offered by the British Parliament and persisted in by the British Cabinet. There is nothing in the Government of India Act which could have prevented the British Parliament from importing representative Indian element into the composition of the Commission. And even assuming though not admitting that Section 84-A of the said Act did not permit the Parliament to appoint a mixed Commission of Indians and members of the Parliament, the British Cabinet, if it really respected Indian wishes and aspirations in this behalf, could have easily persuaded the Parliament to amend the Section in this respect, as it did in the other respect of the time at which the Commission was to be appointed. The fact of the matter seems to be that the Cabinet did not want Indians to be intimately associated with the work of the Commission, and thereby to participate actively in the shaping of India's destiny. It is not, therefore, surprising if the whole country, with one, united voice, should declare the boycott of the Commission, and should refuse to have anything to do with it or with its work. The hartal is merely an expression of the deep resentment which India feels at this insult, and is a mass demonstration of that feeling. The British people themselves have, times out of number, resorted to this kind of mass demonstration, and the Indians are only following in their footsteps. The British people themselves have, through their representatives, in the Parliament, sown the wind, and they have but to thank themselves, if they reap the whirlwind.

L. B. BHOPATKAR.

"UNIQUE IN INSOLENCE AND SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS."

(Continued from previous page.)

Birkenhead has not forgotten that elementary canon of construction that a statute is governed by its words and its words alone, and though it is admitted that "they did not so state in the terms," Lord Birkenhead drawing upon that imagination of his, to which I have already referred above, maintains that "they did not so state it, because they thought it so obvious." Apart from its illegality this is a dangerous precedent to create. If in future Statutory Acts are to be interpreted not according to the sense of the words therein, but by vague surmises as to what was presumably in the minds of its authors, it would be importing a possibility such as would permit of every existing statute in the realm being travestied. And as a constitutional lawyer, Lord Birkenhead should be the first to realise the folly of taking his stand on such premises.

ABSURD ARGUMENTS.

Having unarmed us, we are asked whether we should like the British army to be withdrawn. Having debarred us from any part in the Navy, we are asked whether we would like the protection of the Navy to be withdrawn. Having after a struggle of fifty years allowed us a third share in the Civil Service, we are asked whether we should like the Civil Servants to be withdrawn. As Lord Birkenhead is so anxious to know our desires, we may mention that we would like the Secretary of State and the India Office disbanded and it would be highly appreciated, were the irremoveable executive to be withdrawn and replaced by elected representatives responsible to the Legislatures. The absurdity of such an argument confounds itself. Lord Birkenhead has fitfully forgotten having penned the foreword to it, that the Sandhurst Committee's report dated the 4th November, 1926 still remains on the shelf. Our difficulty is not that we want to retain them, but how to remove them, even gradually.

TASK FOR "GOD'S ENGLISHMEN."

The real reason why Indians are excluded and this Parliamentary Commission is decided upon is to be gleaned from those few sentences of a long speech answering the question as to wha tguarantee there is that these seven men will be unanimous. Lord Birkenhead proceeds thus: "There may not be a unanimous report now, but at any rate we shall have a report which proceeds upon the same general point of view and principle." This jury, advisors and rapporteurs as they have been described at different times as it suited the occasion or the person, have at least a general point of view and principle notwithstanding their "admitted integrity and independence."

It is a pity that the Secretary of State for India did not further dilate upon what was that general point of view and principle of these gentlemen, which have been such a determining factor in the decision of His Majesty's Government. But the British newspapers have fully explained the inwardness and true meaning of it. It is that they have to see that British domination is maintained and continued. I wonder whether this will come or fall within the formula of "A Priori" reasoning or coloured judgment. But it is certainly a task for "God's Englishmen."—A.P.

OBSERVE COMPLETE HARTAL

IN THE NAME OF "MOTHER INDIA"

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

In the course of an appeal enumerating the effects of British rule in India, Dr. Mohamed Alam and Dr. Khanchand Deva, Secretaries of the All-Parties' Boycott Committee and the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee respectively exhort the people in the name of "Mother India" to observe complete hartal to-morrow which the manifesto characterises as the Black Day.

Deputation of All-Parties' Boycott Committee visited several quarters of Lahore to-day and they were assured by the shopkeepers to observe hartal to-morrow, business being suspended up to 4 p.m.—Free Press.

MADRAS PREPARES FOR HARTAL

ALL TRAFFIC TO BE CLOSED

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

As no propaganda is to be carried to-morrow the maximum activity was witnessed to-day on the part of the boycott propaganda committee. Congress leaders, including Mr. Satyamurty, Mr. Prakasam and Mr. Ramdas and other went round this morning on door to door propaganda. They exhorted every shopkeeper to close his shop to-morrow.

Various student meetings were also addressed by the leaders.

The meeting of the students of the Medical College held in the evening, has decided not to attend the College.

Pachaiyappa College Council have decided to declare 3rd and 17th February, the day of arrival of Simon Commission in Bombay and Madras as holidays.

Wellington and other cinemas in Madras will close to-morrow under instructions from the Head Office of Madan Theatre at Calcutta.

The Asiatic Petroleum Company workers have decided to abstain from attending to-morrow.

There will be no bus traffic to-morrow as almost all bus-owners have resolved not to ply to-morrow.

In the evening, the Presidency College students assembled opposite the College in beach to consider whether they should or should not go to the college to-morrow. Mr. Fyson Principal and Mr. Satyamurti took part in debate. Mr. Fyson reminded the students of non-co-operation days and warned them of the fate that befell students but then said that he would not punish them if they did not attend to-morrow.

On the eve of hartal, newspapers have come with special features like cartoons and special messages from leaders like Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Prakasam; Mr. Ramadas and others.—Free Press.

LOCAL BODIES IN GODAVARI.

RESOLVE TO BOYCOTT COMMISSION

COCANADA Feb. 2.

Besides the other arrangements for the Hartal already communicated, it is now reported that the Cocandada Taluk Board will close its office and schools and that all business at Tuni will be suspended. Messrs. Kumaranand and Sambamurti addressed last night large meetings at Cocanada and Samalkot. Students throughout the Godavari District will abstain from attending schools and colleges on February 3. Meetings are organised all over the district. The Cocanada Municipal Council last night unanimously expressed its opinion that the appointment of the Simon Commission was against the declared wishes of people of India who demanded a Round Table Conference.—Free Press.

HINDUSTANI C. P.

HARTAL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE

(From A Corresponded.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 1.

A crowded and representative public meeting was held on Tuesday night in which appeals for complete Hartal on the 3rd February were made. The Hon'ble Seth Govinddass and Mr. Gyanchandra Varma were the main speakers.

Arrangements for Hartal here are practically complete. Even the College and school students are expected to abstain from attending classes on the 3rd. Information regarding arrangements for observance of complete Hartal on the 3rd in the different district of the Hindustani C. P. has reached the Hon. Seth Govinddass. The reports assure complete Hartal in entire Hindustani C. P. Many District Boards and Municipalities such as Jubbulpore, Khandwa Drug, Bilaspur and Raipur have resolved to close offices and schools on the 3rd.

MADRAS PAPERS TO OBSERVE HARTAL

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The offices of "Hindu", "Swarajya", "Swadeshmitram," "Tamil Nadu" and "Andhra Patrika" will remain closed to-morrow. Students of the Presidency and Medical Colleges have resolved to absent themselves to-morrow. The students of the Law College who have similarly resolved, have been summoned by their Principal for an examination preliminary to the University Law Examination.—A. P.

HARTAL IN SIND.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 2.

The School Boards of the Sukkur and Hyderabad Municipalities have decided to close municipal schools on February 3rd. Students of the Sindh College, Karachi, assembled in a meeting, passed a resolution in favour of abstaining from college work on that day, and appealing students of other institutions to do the same.

VIOLATION OF MANDATE SYSTEM

PROPOSED UNION OF TANGANYIKA.

GERMAN PROTESTS.

LONDON Feb 1.

Berlin.—The assertion that the purpose of the Hilton Young Commission to East Africa was to investigate the question of the Union of Tanganyika with the adjoining British territories was made by Herr Schnee, ex-Governor of German East Africa in the course of a speech in the Reichstag declaring that such a union was the violation of the mandate system signifying a dishonest policy and violation of German rights against which Germany should make a timely protest. Dr. Stresemann replied that the German Government would of course emphatically oppose any alterations in the mandates system in East Africa or elsewhere.—Reuter.

IRON CURTAIN BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY

STRESEMANN APPEALS FOR EVACUATION OF RHINELAND

LONDON Feb, 2.

Berlin.—Before the close of the foreign debate in the Reichstag Herr Stresemann made an appeal for raising the "Iron curtan between France and Germany meaning the evacuation of the Rhineland in order to open the way for a real rapprochement between the two contries.—Reuter.

The Kotri Municipality has passed a resolution closing municipal offices and schools on February 3rd.—Free Press.

AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, Feb. 2.

In a meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board held yesterday, it was resolved by a majority to boycott the Simon Commission, and close all municipal offices and schools under the Board's control on February 3rd.—Free Press.

A RANGOON MANIFESTO.

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

Manifesto signed by several Burman and Indian leaders and merchants in Rangoon have been issued calling upon the people to observe hartal on Friday in observance of resolutions passed at Madras Congress and leaders' conference held at Benares.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY MEN

NOTICE TO OBSERVE HARTAL

CALCUTTA, Feb, 2.

The employees of the Calcutta Tramway Company have addressed an open letter to the Agent of the Company: "At the clear and unequivocal call of the nation we intend to observe Hartal on 3rd February up to 4-30 P. M. By this we do not mean any harm to the Company nor the least disrespect to your authority. We will only do what a man ought to do at the call of his nation. We hope as a patriotic Englishman, you will not misunderstand us."—Free Press.

BENGAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS

RESOLVE TO OBSERVE HARTAL

CALCUTTA, Feb, 2.

Messages have been received from all district and sub-division all bar libraries stating that they have resolved to observe hartal on 3rd February as a mark of protest against the appointment of the Simon Commission.—Free Press.

LEADERS' APPEAL AT NEW DELHI.

BOYCOTT AT EVERY STAGE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

At a well-attended meeting held here this evening with Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in the chair, speeches were delivered appealing to the public to observe Hartal peacefully on 3rd February and to boycott the Statutory Commission at every stage. Among those who spoke were Lala Lajpat Rai, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, and Pundit Hirdaynath Kunzru.—A. P.

A GREAT INSULT

BENARES BOARD'S RESOLVE

BENARES, Jan. 31.

At an emergent meeting of the Benares District Board held to-day, it was decided by a majority of votes to boycott the Simon Commission and close all institutions excluding dispensaries under the control of the Board on February 3, the date on which the Commission lands on the Indian soil. The resolution affirms that by appointing a purely White Commission the British Parliament has done a great insult to the Indian public and consequently the representatives of the Benares District resolve that no self-respecting inhabitant of this district should co-operate with the Simon Commission in any form whatsoever.—A. P.

THROWING MYSELF IN YOUR MIDST

MAHATMA LIVING WITH VIDYAPITH STUDENTS

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 2.

Mr. Gandhi is living with the students of the National College at Ahmedabad, founded by him, to give them the benefit of constant contact with him, in view of a resolution relating to reconstruction of the National University passed by the Senate. "I have not come to take you by storm" he said to them on the first day, "not in the Caesarion spirit of Veni, Vidi, Vici, but I have simply thrown myself in your midst so that you could make whatever use you liked of me on the eve of the changes that are impending."

The changes referred to by Mr. Gandhi relate to the handing over of the administration of the National University known as the Vidyapith to a permanent Board of Trustees, who pledge themselves to subsesibe to and to observe certain principles that have been laid down. These principles are for the rejection of any help from the Government, the admission of the children of the untouchable classes, the observance of truth and non-violence, regular spinning, and habitual wearing of Khadi.—A. P.

VICEROY'S HOMILY AND THREAT

(Continued from page 9.)

affect these proceedings. Such charges as these arise in part from the genuine failure of some critics to appreciate features of the scheme which I thought had been sufficiently plainly stated. It has, for instance, been assumed that the representatives of India would not confer with the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London until after Parliament had reached main decisions of principle upon the second reading of the Bill. That this is not the case is clear from my statement of November 8 in which I said that it was not the intention of His Majesty's Government to ask Parliament to adopt any proposals which, as a result of the Commission's report, might be put forward, without first giving an opportunity for Indian opinion by personal contact to exert its full weight in shaping the view of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in regard to them. I was careful to point out that at this stage, Parliament will not have been asked to express any opinion on particular proposals, and that therefore so far as Parliament is concerned, the whole field will still be open. Apart from such misapprehensions, I am free to admit that the question of whether or not better means could have been devised for associating Indian opinion with the enquiry which Parliament is bound to undertake is one on which every man is entitled to hold his own view.

MISTAKING SHADOWS FOR SUBSTANCE.

But though Indian leaders have the right, if they wish, to say that His Majesty's Government have chosen the wrong method of such association, they are not at liberty, if they desire to retain the character of true counsellors of the people or of honest controversialists, to say that His Majesty's Government have not sought the means and I would add very full and very unprecedented means of placing Indians in a position to take an ample share with them in the evolution of their country's future. I cannot help thinking, if we may attempt to look beyond the present dust and turmoil of argument, assertion and debate, that there is real danger in some quarters of mistaking shadows for reality. I doubt whether those who criticise the broad framework of the plan approved by all parties in Parliament have reflected upon what is implicit in the idea of the Select Committees of the earliest stages. There is the association of these Committees with the Commission through whatever procedure the chairman and members of the Commission, after placing themselves fully in touch with Indian opinion, may deem best calculated to enable them to discharge the duty entrusted to them. In due time the Commission will have completed its task and the matter will pass into other hands. At this moment as the Commission moves from the stage, the Central Legislature of its own has perhaps the greatest and most powerful means of influencing the further current of events. It is at this juncture invited, through some of its members, to sit with Parliament itself, acting in its turn through its own Joint Select Committee.

COMMITTEES' WORK.

Let us picture to ourselves the Joint Select Committee of Parliament and the Select Committee of this Legislature, sitting together in one of the Committee rooms of Westminster to consider the proposals of His Majesty's Government. These proposals will deal with a vast problem on which Parliament, indeed, has to decide, but where it is no more to the interest of Great Britain than it is to that of India that the issues should be clouded by avoidable difference or disagreement and in regard to which therefore Parliament will naturally seek to reach decisions that command as great a measure as may be of reasoned Indian political support. Is it not fair to conclude that both the Joint Parliamentary Committee, charged with the function of making final recommendations to Parliament, and earlier, the Commission, each being masters within very wide limits of their own procedure, will desire to go to the furthest point that they deem possible in order to carry along with them the convinced assent of the representatives of India, with whom they will, under the plan proposed be working in close and intimate relations? To suggest that in these circumstances the effect of Indian opinion, if it avails itself freely of its opportunities, will be no greater than that which might be associated with the role of witnesses, and will not indeed be such as to influence the course of events throughout every stage, is to advance a proposition that no political experience can support, and that I should have thought, no one who was versed in the processes and management of public affairs, would seriously maintain. Any such impression is as strongly at variance with the intentions of Parliament, recorded in recent debates, as it is with any such picture as I have sought to draw, of the process in operation. It is surely obvious that what will be of supreme importance to India at both stages will be the quality of the men she has chosen to represent her, and it is difficult to conceive of any way in which Parliament could have given a more clear indication of its desire both to give full weight to Indian opinion and to recognise the dignity and position of the Indian Legislature.

WHAT ARE CONSTITUTIONAL FORMS

In such a matter it is well to remember that constitutional forms are nothing but instruments in the hands of men responding to the skill of the craftsman, as the plain chisel in the hands of expert sculptor, and as men are greater than the instruments they use, we gravely err if we suppose that complaint, however loud, of the tools which circumstance has placed in our hands, will suffice to induce posterity to hold us guiltless if the result of our workmanship, whether through lack of will or of capacity, is found wanting. Whatever men may be tempted to think at the present moment, I dare predict that the searching inquest of history will not fail to return judgment against those who sought to use their power to hinder when it was in their power to help.

The other main point to which I invite attention is the statement which has been widely and repeatedly made, that His Majesty's Government have deliberately offered an affront to India by the exclusion of Indians from the personnel of the Commission. I have said enough to make it plain why I do not think it reasonable for any Indian to feel that he or his country has been slighted by the decision of His Majesty's Government. The relative merits of the various methods of associating India with this business are, as I have said, matters on which opinion may legitimately be divided, but to go further and say that His Majesty's Government deliberately intended to affront Indian feelings is a very much more serious charge to make, and the first duty of those who make it is to satisfy themselves that it is well founded.

HOMILY AT ITS HIGHEST.

Let me make it very plain that I expect Indians, as I would myself, to be sensitive of their honour. None, whether individuals or nations, can afford to be otherwise. Honour and self-respect lie at the foundation of all social life. But honour and self-respect are not enhanced by creating affronts in our imagination, where none in fact exist, for the essence of any such offence, as of rudeness in private life, lies in the intention behind the act, and no reasonable person would dream of blaming the conduct of another where the intention of discourtesy was lacking. In the present case, British statesmen of all parties have stated in terms admitting of no misconception that the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission was in no way intended as any affront to India. Time and again this assertion has been repeated and I would ask in all sincerity by what right do leaders of Indian opinion, who are so jealous as I am of their own good faith, and would resent as sharply as I any refusal to believe their word, impugn the good faith and disbelieve the plain word of others? I would deny to no man the right to state freely and frankly honest his opinion to condemn, if he wishes, the action of His Majesty's Government in this regard, or to say that they acted unwisely or in misapprehension of the true feeling that exists in India. That, again, is a matter of opinion, but what no man is entitled to say, for it is quite simply not true, is that His Majesty's Government sought to offer a deliberate affront to Indian honour and Indian pride

"A DANGEROUS DELUSION."

I have thought it right to speak plainly on these misunderstandings, because they have been widely represented as the justification of some at any rate of the counsels which urge Indians to abstain from all part or lot in the enquiry now to be set on foot. I feel at the same time a profound and growing conviction that those who would argue that such abstention will do no harm to the cause of India are dangerously deluding themselves and others. There are of course some who would wholly deny the moral right of Parliament to be the tribunal in this cause, but as I have said more than once, however much I may respect many of those who take this view, I do not pretend to be able to reconcile it with the actual situation which we have to consider. I have during the time that I have been in India, been careful to avoid saying anything that might magnify the differences that must inevitably exist, and have never invited any man to forego the principles to which he felt in conscience bound to subscribe, but let nobody suppose that he is assisting the realisation of his ideals by reluctance to look at facts as they are.

It is in no spirit of argument or lack of sympathy with Indian aspirations that I repeat that India, if she desires to secure Parliamentary approval to political change, must persuade Parliament that such change is wisely conceived, and likely to benefit those affected by it. She has now the opportunity of making her persuasion felt through the means of a Commission statutorily established. The Commission has been established with the assent and co-operation of all British parties. They will carry through their enquiry, with it is hoped the generous assistance of all shares of India opinion. But whether such assistance is offered or withheld the enquiry will proceed and a report will be presented to Parliament on which Parliament will take whatever action it deems appropriate."

The Viceroy drew attention to the spontaneous goodwill towards India with which speeches in Parliament were instinct. This he earnestly hoped, would not be lightly set aside as it would be a factor of immense importance in determining the attitude of Parliament towards the question.

"BREEDING SERIOUS MISGIVINGS."

The Viceroy added:—"And yet, it is certain that an agitation fostered and promoted by methods which led to grave occurrences in the past is bound to breed serious misgivings in the mind of the British Parliament, with whom, at present, lies the final decision in Indian political affairs. What then, in India or Great Britain is to be gained by a policy of boycott? Neither I nor anyone else can predict the effect upon the Commission's report, or later, upon the mind of Parliament, if many of those who claim to speak for India decide, at every stage to stand wholly aloof from a task in which Parliament has solicited their assistance and collaboration. It is clearly possible for people to stand aside and withhold their contribution just as it will be possible for the Commission to prosecute its enquiry and with the assistance at its disposal, reach conclusion in spite of such abstention. But at the least, it would seem certain that such an attitude must interpose yet further obstacles to the discovery of that more excellent way of mutual understanding which the best friends of India of every race well know to be requisite for her orderly evolution to nationhood, and meanwhile, in order to mobilize national resentment at the alleged deliberate affront that has never been more than a fiction of men's imagination, an appeal would have been made under the guise of vindicating national self-respect, which there has been no attempt to impair, to all the lowest and worst elements of suspicion, bitterness and hostility."

Those were wise words of one of India's most distinguished sons a few weeks ago, which repeated the lesson taught more than once of recent years, that it is easier to arouse than to allay such forces which too readily pass beyond the control of those who invoke their aid.

I do not know whether I am sanguine in hoping that even at this hour it may be that words of mine might induce some of those who aspire to guide their fellow countrymen in India to desist from a line of action which at the best can only lead to negative results and disappointment, and may at the worst bring consequences of which India is unhappily not without experience. But in any case, I feel it to be not less incumbent upon me now to state what I believe to be the truth in this matter than I lately judged it to be my duty to direct the attention of India to the communal antagonism that threatened the destruction of any attempts to build an Indian nation. The counsel I then gave was I am glad to think, regarded as that of a well-wisher sincerely desirous of assisting India but the counsel of a friend must be independent of what at any particular moment some of those whom he addresses may desire to hear, and if that which I now give is less universally certain of acceptance, it is not less dictated by my desire to dissuade India as I verily believe from mistaking the path at one of the cross roads of her destiny."—A.P.

INDIA WEEPS.

Mr. Maneckji K. Patel sends us for publication the following verses of an anonymous poet, as being peculiarly applicable to the present situation in India.

"Robed in mourning, crowned with ashes,
Night-enshrouded, India Weeps,
Rolls the storm, the lightning flashes,
Still the nation heedless sleeps.

Has, she cries—this bitter tempest,
Has this cruel night no end,
Must pain ever rack this sad breast,
Will none save me, none befriend?

Once I reigned the Orient's empress,
Ah! The glory of that past!—
Crowned with learning, science, gladness,
Woe is me! too bright to last;

And around me, heaven-aspiring,
Myriad brave sons dauntless trod,
Bowing head and heart to nothing,
But their country and their God.

Crownless, now, forlorn I'm weeping,
Dust and ashes all my meed,
Sluggard sons ignobly sleeping,
In a slough of selfish greed.

O heaven- Are hope and justice dead,
Shall a new day waken never?
Ah children! shall your mother plead,
Plead vainly, thus, for ever?

Weep no more! A star is gleaming,
In the pearling eastern skies,
And thy sons, long spell-bound dreaming,
Here, at last, thy call Arise!

Weep no more, my love, my glory,
Weep no more dear Mother-land,
See thy children rally round thee,
Heart to heart and hand in hand."

THE NEW RESERVE BANK BILL.

SIR BASIL'S JUSTIFICATION AND PRESIDENT'S RULING

In explaining the attitude of the Government on the introduction of the new Reserve Bank Bill in the Legislative Assembly, the Finance Member expressed himself thus: "I entirely agree that the Government have no right to withdraw the Bill without coming to the House. If the members of this House are of the opinion that an affront was offered to the House I can only say on behalf of the Government that no such affront was desired or intended and I am very sorry that any impression of that sort should have gone abroad. As regards the withdrawal of the Bill what the Government have done is to come to the conclusion that in view of the time available during this Session and the complexity of the problem still to be solved it was not desirable to attempt to complete the Bill this session." This is the history of the Bill which the Chair has to bear in mind in deciding whether the method which the Finance Member now proposes to adopt violtes the proprieties of this House.

THE PRINCIPLE.

"There is no principle more clearly laid down in this House than this when a member has introduced a Bill to the House it ceases to be in that member's hands and passes into the possession of the House. No essential alterations in that Bill at any stage may then be made without the distinct order of the House. I may remind the House that that principle applies with special force when the House proposes to go into committee "proforma" on a Bill in order to meet objections to that Bill raised on the second reading. Upon those occasions it is clearly established that no alteration can be introduced in a Bill inconsistent with the general character of the Bill. The House has clearly laid down a clear course for members to take if they desire to make any essential alterations in Bill of which they have charge at any stage. That course is to ask leave of the House to withdraw the Bill and to present another instead thereof. That is the proper course to take and that is the course, as I understand, the Hon. Member proposes to take."

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS.

The case that we are considering is further complicated by reason of the fact that the old Bill is still pending has not only been considered in the Committee and reported upon but also consideration of that Bill as reported by the Joint Select Committee has been approved by the House and decisions on several clauses reached. The Finance Member by proposing to introduce his new Bill on the same subject endeavours in effect to make material alterations not so much in the old Bill as introduced but in the Bill as amended by the Joint Select Committee and furthermore in the decisions already reached by the House.

PRACTICE OF HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Hon. Mr. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, in ruling the motion out of order said in the course of his speech as follows:—

The rule of practice enunciated by the Speaker of the House of Commons in the cases above referred to applies therefore with greater force to this case. If the Finance Member had chosen to continue the old Bill he could not have made any motion asking the Assembly to reconsider its decision in favour of State Bank as against Share Holders Bank. It cannot be argued that the rule against repetition applies to motions made during the same session and therefore there would be no objection to reopening of the question of State versus Share Holders Bank in the following session. In fact, the Finance Member could not have got an opportunity to open the question as the Bill would have been taken up for consideration from the stage at which it was left over and no President would allow the Finance Member or the Assembly to go back on the clauses of the Bill already passed. If, therefore, the Finance Member could not have reopened the question of State versus Share Holders Bank in the ordinary course, he is, in my opinion, not entitled to do so by resorting to this extraordinary procedure. The practice of the House of Commons that a member desiring to make substantial alterations in the Bill introduced by him can only do so by withdrawing the Bill with the leave of the House and introducing a fresh Bill in an amended form is, in my opinion, based on considerations of propriety of Parliamentary procedure and has no relation whatever to the rule against repetition. If any motions in connection with the new Bill are otherwise barred by the rule against repetition it is difficult to understand how the withdrawal of the old Bill can save them from such a bar. I am not, however, called upon to express any opinion on this question at present.

DIFFICULT POSITION OF ASSEMBLY.

There is one other point to which I should like to refer before I conclude my observation. The position of the Assembly has been rendered much more difficult in this case by reason of the fact that the new Bill has already been publishd in the "Gazette of India" under the orders of the Governor-General in Council. This procedure has deprived the Assembly of an opportunity of refusing leave to introduce the Bill during the pendency of the old one on the same subject as a protest against the method adopted by the Government in dealing with the Reserve Bank Bill. That being so, it is now for the Chair, as the sole intrepreter of the rules and the Standing Orders of the House and the guardian and protector of its rights and privileges, to intervene. Holding these views and taking the fullest responsibility for my decision I unhesitatingly affirm that the method proposed to be adopted by the Finance Member violates the proprieties of the House and is an abuse of its procedure and I, therefore, regret I must decline to recall upon him to introduce his Bill. (Applause from the Swarajist, Nationalist and Independent benches.)

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIAN BILL.

COMMITTEE FOR EXAMINATION URGED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

The ballot held to-day for resolutions to be moved in the Legislative Assembly on the 16th instant, shows that Mr. Ram Narayan Singh, Sardar Muhammad Nawaz Khan and Gulam Kadir Khan have secured the first place with their resolution urging a Supreme Court for India. Mr. Acharya comes next with his resolution on Constitutional Reforms recommending the appointment of a Committee of sixteen to examine the Commonwealth of India Bill, draft a constitution of India and to submit the draft to Government and the Assembly.

Mr. Jayakar will move to provide special facilities for the Education of the Depressed Classes.

NO CONFIDENCE IN SIMON SEVEN.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh has drawn a resolution expressing lack of confidence in the Statutory Commission; or in the alternative, he will move for the separation of judicial and executive functions. The Simon solutions drawn by Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Commission also forms the subject of re- B. Das, Pandit Kunzru and Mr. Ranga Iyer who characterise it as wholly unacceptable to the House.—A. P.

MR. ERNEST THURTLE M. P.

TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY ON MONDAY

Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P., who expects to reach Bombay on the 9th February, on a short visit to India, is an active member of the Parliamentary Labour Party. Since his election to Parliament, in 1923, he has shown particular interest in questions affecting India. Both at question time and in debate, he has had many lively exchanges with Earl Winterton, the India Office representative in the House of Commons. He has been specially active in championing the cause of the political detenus under the Bengal Criminal Ordinance Act. He may be regarded as one of the Left Wing of the Labour Party.

During the time of the Labour Government Mr. Thurtle was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Pensions. He sits in the Parliament as the representative of the Borough of Shoreditch, one of the poorest and most populous districts of London. In the War, Mr. Thurtle served in the army, both in the ranks and as an officer, and he was severely wounded at the battle of Cambrai. His war experience made him a strong anti-militarist, and in Parliament he has taken a leading part in activities in favour of Disarmament and Peace. In November last, when the Parliamentary Labour Party was considering anew the question of participation in the Simon Commission, it was Mr. Thurtle who moved that Labour's representatives be withdrawn. This motion, however, was heavily defeated.

Mr. Thurtle will be accompanied on his visit by his wife, who is a daughter of Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., the present Chairman of the Labour Party. Mrs. Thurtle takes a keen and active interest in the political and industrial work of the Labour movement. She was an active Suffragette in pre-war days, and she is at present a Borough Councillor and an energetic worker amongst Labour women.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Thurtle are Trade Unionists of long standing.

Correspondence intended for them by Indian friends may be addressed care of the All-India Trade Union Congress Office, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

"DAMAGING GOOD NAME OF HUNGARY."

HATVANY SEVERELY PUNISHED

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Budapest.—Louis Hatvany, the famous writer and politician, has been sentenced after one day's trial to seven years' imprisonment, a fine of £500 sterling, payment of £17,500 sterling to the Treasury, payment of the costs of the prosecution and loss of political rights for ten years. These drastic penalties have been inflicted in consequence of Hatvany's writings criticising the white regime in Hungary while in exile after the downfall of the Communist regime. On his return from exile Hatvany was arrested and tried on the charge of damaging the good name of Hungary abroad.—Reuter.

KARWAR NOTES

CASE OF PLAGUE CREATE PANIC IN TOWN

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Jan. 22.

It is nearly three weeks since signs of the bubonic plague made their appearance for the first time in this town. Karwar had been known for its freedom from the plague. But with the introduction of the conveniences of civilization has come one of its scourages. As was feared in some quarters, following on the establishment of daily motor services with the plague infested up-Ghat places, the dread disease has found a lodgment even in this town of open spaces. The fall of rats, though not alarming as yet is continuing. Of human attacks there have been so far only three cases, of which two proved fatal. In spite of the panicky atmosphere it is gratifying to see that the willing and remarkably intelligent co-opera tion of the townspeople is forthcoming to the Municipal and medical authorities in the vigorous measures they have been taking with a ivew not only to prevent the spread but to stamp out the germs of the epidemic.

Yesterday Dr. Pinto, the Asstt. Director of Public Health of this Division, lectured to a crowded gathering of the local intelligentsia in the Mitra Samaj Hall on the history and etiology of the Bubonic Plague, and gave very lucid instructions for its combating.

AN UNSAFE PIER.

The pier or landing-stage at Baitkhol where the passengers and goods from the steamers are landed, is in a scandalous condition. Not till its most unsatisfactory condition had been a subject of complaint both by the local authoritieh and the public for many years together, did the Government open its eyes to the urgency of repairs. The work was given to Messrs. Mackenzie, a Bombay firm of Engineers, for over half-a-lakh of rupees. And the repairs have been so well dohe that only yesterday a cooly while carrying a load on the pier found a watery grave suddenly yawning under him, for one of the top planks had given way. Ohly the luckiest chance and his pluck saved the cooly. This is not a new or a rare experience of the 'repaired' pier.

MILITARY POLICY OF GOVT.

SIR P. S. S. AIYER'S STRICTURES

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer who has been on a visit to Allahabad, interviewed by a representative of the "Leader", gave his opinion on some of the important present military questions. Asked about the reported action of the British Cabinet rejecting the principal recommendations of the Skeen Committee, he said, "If true, it is a most unwise and deplorable decision. It will be taken by all Indians as clear evidence that the British Government have really no intention of helping India to attain the status of a self-governing dominion in British Empire. The policy of Government in this matter is bound to alienate people and create further discontent." In Sir Sivaswamy's opinion the object of War Secretary's visit to India is generally believed to be to study the possibility of quartering a large number of purely British Troops, say another 60,000 or 70,000, with the object undoubtedly to provide military base from which expeditionary force could be more quickly and readily despatched to any point on the Pacific coast or to countries nearer to India in the west than England. As regards army mechanisation, he said it would improve the efficiency of army but would involve India in a very large expenditure.—A. P.

MUNSIFF ATTACKED

(From Our Correspondent)

NANDED, (Deccan), Jan. 23.

The most sensational event during the week that is occupying public attention is the "Kandahar case." Kandahar is a taluk in the Nanded district. While the Munsiff of Kandahar was, one night, last week, returning from the circus, he is reported to have been assaulted by an Arab youth with shoes in his hands. After beating the Munsiff, the Arab youth disappeared in the large crowds. It is believed that the Arab youth was the leader of a local gang and when the police constables tried to pursue him, others of the gang blocked the way for them thus facilitating the easy escape of their leader. He is a very notorious criminal and was several times brought to book. Once, it is stated, he with two others, entered a local merchant's dwelling and extracted cash of Rs. 5,000 at the point of the pistol. On the case being brought to the Munsiff's Court, the accused was committed to the District Court and he was acquitted with only a fine of Rs. 100. He has also put in six months in the District Jail in connection with some other case.

A brilliant Oriental function was held at Mysore, on Monday evening under the presidency of His Holiness Sri Parakali Swamigal, Palace Guru, in the Maharaja's Sanscrit College, the occasion being the annual prize distribution to the successful candidates of the College, which happens to be the unique institution in India.—Free Press.

5 H. WEEK

FOR BOMBAY HOSPITALS, FEBRUARY 4th TO 11th.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

Has Kindly Consented

TO OPEN THE FETE

IN STATE at 5-45 p. m.

TO-MORROW

AT THE COOPERAGE

Admission to the Fete between 5 p. m. and 6 p. m.: Rs. 2

This includes a free seat in the Cabaret where His Excellency will declare the Fete open. Those applying for seats before February 3rd can have them reserved free of charge.

Applications to be made to:

THE SECRETARY, 5H. WEEK, P. O. Box 672.

Admission after 6 p. m. and daily during the remainder of the period Re. 1/-

"So Healthy & Vigorous"

"And to think that a short time ago he was one of those nervous, plodding men of whom nobody takes much notice."

"Yes, he certainly is a success now. He simply radiates energy and power."

Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the blood and nerves those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve-strength are derived. Scientific research has proved beyond doubt that Sanatogen increases the number of red blood cells enormously, viz. 80,000 per c.mm. in one week, or 200,000 in a fortnight (figures supplied by one of the leading hospitals). And in the *Medical Echo*, of March 1924, a physician published the following graph:

Sanatogen commenced

Average increase of red blood corpuscles in 80 cases treated with Sanatogen.

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, the well-known scientist, writes:

"The user of Sanatogen is richly rewarded in freedom from languor, a gain of strength and activity, alertness of mind and a rapid restoration of the ability to plan and execute."

Sir Gilbert Parker, Bt., the famous novelist, writes:

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It feeds the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

AN OPEN LETTER

(Continued from page 8.)

associates, and enter into a sort of partnership, more or less grudging, with those Indians who are willing to join hands with this band of alien exploiters of their motherland! This partnership may take,—does take,—a variety of forms. In polities it has been christened Dyarchy. In business we call it "limited liability", when a clear partnership of the orthodox pattern is not feasible. Sometimes we fondly think of it, or at any rate dress it up for public exhibition, as "Indianisation" "progressively",—whatever that may mean; while unpublished utterances of people like Lord Incheape may even dub its manifestation in his own special field as "Piracy." But, stripped of all the fascination and romance of names, it is nothing but the struggle of your countrymen to preserve their mastery of all that matters in this country! And you, Sir John, and Milords and Gentlemen of the Parliamentary Commission, have come to bolster up that inequitous monstrosity,—by your own patent devices of names, still more names,—but only names!

Sir John, this may not be pleasant reading to yourself and colleagues! But is it the less an absolute truth of the Indian situation,—if only you can read it dispassionately? If you are a man of purpose backed by an iron will; if you are really anxious to do justice, and nothing but justice, to India and her claims; you are in for a severe disappointment. For, let me tell you, those who have jokeyed you into this position have wrecked stronger wills than yours, and greater sagacity, higher duplicity, stronger tenacity, than your inconvenient Nonconformist conscience will ever let you boast of, if ever you dare to go counter to their real interests. Consider this, my dear Sir John and colleagues! What, after all, is the extent of your interest in this business? Giving you every credit that your most fulsome eulogist claims for you, your interest is limited to the currency of the Commission. *Et Apres?* Will you come to administer the system you recommend? Can you infuse the spirit that is lacking, the ideal that is anathema? You may have the right or privilege to see your recommendations, one-sided as they may be, through Parliament! Granted; but what then? Have you realised, my dear Sir John, that by the time you have made your recommendations, (assuming they are not already ready-made in your own sub-consciousness), you will be turned, by the inevitable logic of circumstances, into the most uncompromising partisan of your Commission's findings and holdings. You will want the Report, the whole Report, and nothing but the Report,—by the time Parliament comes to legislate on your findings! Where, then, will be your "judicial" frame of mind! And how will India benefit,—even assuming your one ambition is to do India "justice",—when her "judge" is metamorphosed into an advocate on the other side. And what an advocate you will make, Sir John, if, God forbid, the iron of the opposition you are sure to meet with in India once enters into your soul! Your very eminence frightens me, and I shudder to contemplate even the bare possibility of your partisanship, your advocacy, against India,—though in my heart of hearts I cannot but feel it a dead certainty!

Under the circumstances, will you suffer me, Sir John, to advise you not to proceed further with your Mission of rivetting,—for yet another decade, perhaps,—the chains of slavery on an entire people? What have they done to you and yours, that you should suffer yourself to be made an instrument of foreign exploitation of an unoffending people? Why must you delude yourself into believing that, no matter what happens, no matter what misunderstandings and even calumnies you have to pass through, you will hold firmly and fully to the fixed purpose that guides you; and see to it that India is dealt with fairly, honestly, justly? Your people, Sir John, have constituted themselves "trustees" of our destinies,—without so much as by-our-leave. Do you think it is a doctrine pleasing to man, or acceptable to God? What right has one people to make itself a perpetual trustee of another,—of its own accord and behest, and without a thought of the rights of the beneficiaries? The doctrine of trusteeship originally arose, you must be aware, Sir John, from a legal fiction; it is used to-day, let me tell you, Sir John, to perpetrate a most gigantic political fraud. We have in my country a popular saying, which declares that if the lips are intact, there shall be no dearth of excuse. Do you understand, Sir John, that if you and your colleagues and your countrymen are so minded, you will never lack for practical excuses and plausible pretences for perpetuating this unequivocally inequitous system, whereby one people is enslaved, and oppressed, and exploited, at the hands and for the benefit of another! What, I ask you, Sir John, what is an honest man's course, under the circumstances? I believe you, you see, to be honest; and so ask you, with all the earnestness my nature will permit me to enlist and mobilise in the cause, what course can there be open, under these circumstances, to an honest man,—what, but to resign this thankless job, this unlawful Commission,—and return home to more honourable, more innocuous employment, in the service of his fellows, and to the glory of his God. Go back, Sir John, while your name and fame are still untarnished, while your soul is still innocent of the mortal sin they seek to load it with.

I remain, in intense expectation, though with a heavy heart,

Your admirer and earnest well-wisher,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Beauty by to-morrow morn

To gain a fresh, clear complexion by to-morrow morning sounds like a miracle, but really it is only what Nature meant to happen. Nature gives us all several layers of skin. While the outer skin, exposed to the air, is being worn out by the wind and dust, a new one is always growing underneath, and Nature meant the old skin gradually to disappear and leave the way clear for the fresh, young skin underneath. Modern conditions are apt to interfere with this ideal process and only too often minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

There's one simple way to restore Nature's plan. Just go to any chemist and ask for some ordinary, pure Mercolized Wax. Before you go to bed gently massage it in with your finger tips, and you will be amazed at the difference when you wake in the morning. While you've been sleeping, the Mercolized Wax has been gently dissolving away all these microscopic atoms of old, dead skin, so that the fresh, young skin is clear, fresh and healthy—just as Nature intended.

Really the result of this simple treatment is quite astonishing, but be sure to get the pure Mercolized Wax.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH.

Price Rs. 2.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.

A careful study of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—

Evolution of the Revolution.
The Ideal and the Actual.
Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

Cocogem on request

We will gladly send you a sample of Cocogem and literature describing this indispensable addition to your list of groceries.

Attach the coupon below to a sheet bearing your name and address together with 4 annas to cover postage and packing and address same to H. J. Foster & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box N. 202, Bombay, and we will send you a sample of the purest cooking oil obtainable. Do it now—it's worth the trouble.

Cocogem
FOR BETTER COOKING

Please send me a sample and literature concerning Cocogem.

E.N.C.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S QUESTION.

EFFORTS AT CONCILIATION

The Honry, Secretary of the Procuredores of the Goan Clubs writes:—

"A meeting of the Procuredores of the Goan Clubs in Bombay was held on Sunday last. Mr. M. Do Roshrio Carvalho presided. The Hall was packed by the Procuredores of the Clubs representing different Goan Clubs who mustered strong at the Institute Luso-Indiano.

The object of the meeting was to again find a solution of the Seamen question which for sometime has been agitating the mind of the Consul-General for Portugal in British India, the Goan Union and the leaders of the Goan community especially as the lot of unemployment prevailing among Goan Seamen.

It may be mentioned that sometime back the Consul General and the Goan Union realising that the Goan Seamen had reached a critical stage in their history, tackled the problem but with all the solemn promises for solution of the problem, the question was proved a regular Cissufus stone".

The principal item in the agenda was to select a gentleman who would be deputed to solve the question and thus put a stop to the enmity between the two factions of the Goan Seamen. It was decided not to abandon the policy of conciliation.

It was therefore unanimously resolved to put the matter in the hand of Mr. Vincent de Braganza Cunha. It is hoped that Mr. De Braganza Cunha will do his best to put an end to these factions in a way not derogatory to the self-respect of the Coan Seamen, and work whole-heartedly to solve the kotty problem which has broken the neck of many an influential and intelligent man.

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE

APPOINTMENT OF SUBORDINATE JUDGES IN JUDICIAL BRANCH

In a Press Note issued by the Home Department, Government of India, it is stated that the Governor in Council has decided to recruit during the year 1928-1929 six to twelve probationers for appointment as Subordinate Judges in the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Civil Service. The selection will be made from persons who are not already in Government service and who fulfil the conditions prescribed by rules I and II of the rules for admission to the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Civil Service which are printed in Appendix I to this Press Note.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labsddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

[redacted] your birthday, you are a living clock of a "Jurrypooranawala's" shop. The clock requires to be wound several times a day, if it has to justify its existence. It may, for the time it works, go fast or slow (generally the latter) and a little, overwinding makes its spring loose or break with a bound and terrific roar. In the same way you require to be wound up, in order to make your lethargic anatomy move and work or to pinch or twinge your ear, or to prod your seat of honour to make you jog and trot—let alone run—like a famished bullock of a villager's cart. If you are overwound, your mental spring, say screws, get loose which may not be tightened at all! This weakness of yours is, of course, not of your making, it is in the blood and bones, in the veins and sinews—what is described by poets as "handed down from" blooming sire to son which baffles all and seldom wins. Mussolini and King Amanullah are said to be both worshippers of the God Efficiency. You, who are at least a sort of Mussolini in the four corners of your home—which to you is, like that of an Englishman's home, that is, castle—and rule your Eve and her cubs with iron rod, are the worshipper of the God Indolency. Like an average lover who goes through the pleasantest form of lunacy after courting but before the wedding day (when he literally courts disaster on his devoted head) you will be (or were, if you are already "entrapped") ready to lay down your life for the girl of your choice. And—oh, the ways of this world, and the deserving man—after your object is served, you will not willingly lay down even your "Chronicle" or "Nawa-Kal" or even "Taji-Batmi" ("ek paisawala") "O tempora, O mores!" O spinitula O littles! !

Free Gifts

Obtain one of these useful Presents in exchange for "Imperial Specials" coupons or empty packets

"IMPERIAL SPECIALS" COUPONS WILL BE REDEEMABLE FOR CASH at the rate of 2½ Annas each. 5 Complete Imperial Specials empty Packets will be accepted as the equivalent of one Coupon until June 30th, 1928.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS VERY CAREFULLY.

Only genuine Coupons as packed in tins of "Imperial Specials" Cigarettes and the complete outside cover of the packets will be accepted. Only complete Coupons and packet covers will be accepted. Coupons and packet covers which are torn, cut, or in any way defaced or erased will not be recognised or accepted as qualifying for this Free Gift Distribution.

Be very careful to send the correct required number of Coupons and/or Packet Covers.

Send your Coupons and Packet Covers by Registered Post to

PREMIUM DEPARTMENT.
POST BOX No. 601, CALCUTTA.

Enclose in your parcel a letter, written in English stating your Name and full Address and the Presents you require in exchange for your Coupons and/or Packet Covers.

The Presents will be sent to you by Registered Post FREE OF ALL CHARGES.

No.	Name of Present.	No. of Coupons required.
1.	Remington Portable Typewriter	1,100
2.	Decca Portable Gramophone	350
3.	Solid Silver Cigarette Case	120
4.	Fountain Pen	88
5.	Mother-of-Pearl & Gold Mtd. Cgt. Holder ...	86
6.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 2	64
7.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 0	54
8.	E.P.N.S. Circular Tin Container	60
9.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Superior quality ...	50
10.	E.P.N.S. Cigarette Case Curved Design ...	50
11.	E.P.N.S. Cigarette Case Flat Design ...	40
12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings ...	40
13.	Glare Glasses	36
14.	Gent's Silk Socks ...	30
15.	12 Gent's Handkerchiefs ...	24
16.	Mother-of-Pearl & Silver Mtd. Cigarette Holder	24
17.	Eversharp Pencil ...	24
18.	Manicure Set	20
19.	Superior Vest	20
20.	Pocket Knife	18
21.	Rolled Gold Slave Bangle ...	18
22.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs ...	18
23.	Notepaper & Envelopes ...	18
24.	Razor	16
25.	Ash Tray	16
26.	Turkish Bath Towel ...	16
27.	Military Hair Brushes ...	24
28.	Cameo Washing Belt ...	14
29.	Vanity Case	14
30.	Box of Pears Soap ...	12
31.	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	10
32.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch ...	10
33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Cheapest Quality (studded)	10
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Cheaper Quality (plain)	10
34.	Playing Cards (1 pack) ...	8
35.	Tellma Shaving Soap ...	8
36.	Toothbrush	8
37.	Toothcream Colgates ...	6
38.	Toothcream Kolynos	6
39.	Pair of Garters (Gent's) ...	6
40.	Comb	6

"Imperial" Specials
CHOICE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co. LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

AMRUTANJAN

THE GENUINE AND POWERFUL REMEDY

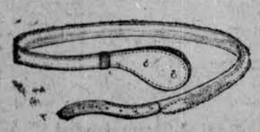
Attacks and Cures all kinds of

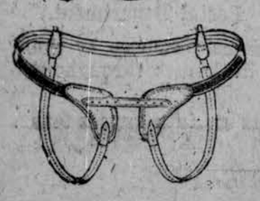
BODILY ACHES AND PAINS

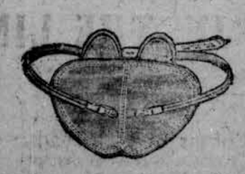
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, BOMBAY and MADRAS.

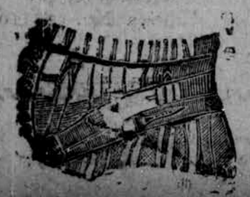
CORRECTION OF BODILY DEFORMITIES.

In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. Attached to our Deformity Institution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.









POWELL'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS should be used in all the cases where the Abdominal muscles need support. It also invariably gives good results being lightest and most hygienic. We are special manufacturers of these belts.

POWELL'S TRUSSES are very easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction and yet their prices are most reasonable. Our process of making trusses depends as fully on hand skill and experienced judgement as on our unsurpassed Factory facilities which enable us to meet your requirements in the most satisfactory manner.

EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNU REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

N. POWELL &CO., Bombay 4

THERE'S DANGER IN A COLD!

A cold in the head may lead to an attack of Bronchitis, or Pneumonia or Inflammation of the lungs, or Rheumatism.

Nip the cold in the bud with

HENRY'S KILA-KOLD

A quick and sure cure for colds, chills and coughs.

A Little's Oriental Balm Product.

Sold at Chemists and Stores.

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

GAEKWAR VISITS FLOOD-AFFECTED AREAS

HIS SYMPATHY AND PROMISE OF HELP

BARODA, Jan. 31.

After his return from the Continent, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar acquainted himself with the nature and extent of the disaster caused by the floods, and steps have been taken by the Government to remove the sufferings of the distressed people. His Highness has expressed his satisfaction at the prompt relief measures and has decided to go on an extensive tour in the flood-affected areas. His Highness has up till now visited several adjoining villages, and acquainted himself with the needs of the villagers. His Highness had a long talk with the people of Makarpura and Jambuva, in the course of which he offered his sympathies for their terrible loss and promised more help. In the afternoon His Highness fed them with sweets and gave a prize to a village poet who composed some verses in honour of his visit.—Free Press.

ALL INDIA TENNIS TOURNMENT

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 1.

Heavy rain fell here during the early hours of this morning, which will interfere greatly with good play in the All-India Tennis tournament as the lawn courts will be wet and soft. Jagatmohan Lal, by defeating Brooke Edwards in the third round, has reached the semi-finals stage of the Men's Singles where he will probably meet P. L. Mehta, the Calcutta player, who is expected to dispose of Desai, the Central India player. E. V. Bobb and S. K. Mukerji, will meet to-day and the winner will meet Raghubir Dyal on the semi-final stage. Chunniial, another Central India player of repute, who has been playing a consistently good game so far has to vanquish A. C. Gupta and Price of Madras before he can come into the semi-final. Lower down the draw, S. W. Bobb ought to work his way into the semi-finals.

MIXED DOUBLES:—In the mixed doubles Jagat Mohan Lal and Raghubir Dyal form a strong combination, and if they defeat Mirza and Ahmed Hussain will play in the semi-finals against the two Bobbs, if the latters colours are not lowered earlier. N. B. Deane and Nigel Jones, the present holders of the title ought to work their way also into the semi-finals, where they will meet Desai and Chunnilal.

MIXED DOUBLES:—In the mixed doubles there are only eight entries. One of the best semi-final matches will be the one likely to come off between Mrs. McKenna and S. W. Bobb and Miss Jenny Sandison and Nigel Jones. Lower down the draw four matches in the first round have not yet been played and these fixtures include strong combinations like Mrs. Gough and Jagatmohan Lal Mrs. Graham and E. V. Bobb and Mrs. Stork and Brooke Edwards.

LADIES SINGLES:—In the ladies singles only two matches have so far been played. For the doubles events only four couples have entered. Mrs. McKenna and Mrs. Gough will meet Miss Peppe and Mrs. Ansorge, two very promising players, in the semi-finals, and Mrs. Stork and Mrs. Graham will probably meet Mrs. Simon and Miss J. Sandison in the semi-finals.—A. P.

An Agartala Message says: "Amid scenes of great enthusiasm the installation ceremony of his Highness Maharajah of Tripura was performed on Monday in accordance with Hindu rites of old. The entire State was "en fete".—A. P.

...east is life!

...EAST-VITE TONIC TABLETS

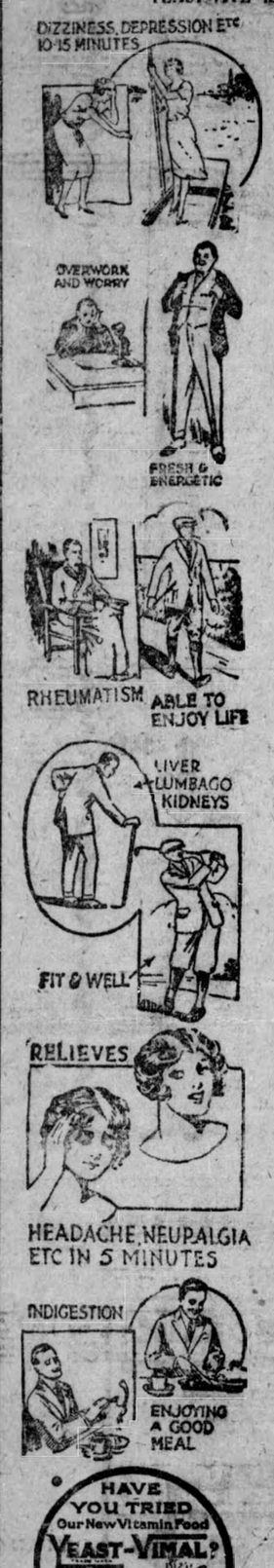
The Lightning Pick-Me-Up.

...medical discovery of the century. Pure Yeast and Vitamins. No harmful... The gentle fermentation of Yeast-Vite when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour.

Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.

In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

YEAST-VITE IS RICH IN VITAMIN B.



OUR GUARANTEE.

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the empty bottle together with the chemist's receipt and we will refund your money immediately.

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 45,000 letters from satisfied users in less than five years, which are open to inspection.

28,000—M. C. Bristowe; Please post me (urgent) another 24 bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite. They are wonderful, and I am anxious to continue them for three patients without a break.

28,001—H. H. S. of Canton: Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.

28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.

28,013—Mrs. F. Hangleton: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.

28,002—E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.

28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.

28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.

28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.

28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.

28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not able to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.

28019—Miss A. B.; It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.

28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.

28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.

28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.

28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.

28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.

28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.

28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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Send Postcard for free treatise on Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

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Headache, Neuralgia, etc., in 5 minutes

Indigestion, Flatulence, in 5 to 10 minutes

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Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

IRVING'S YEAST - VITE LABORATORIES.
"CECIL HOUSE," HOLBORN VIADUCT LONDON E. C.1.

SIR LESLIE WILSON AT DHARAMPUR

STATE SUBJECTS AND OFFICIALS GIVE ROUSING WELCOME

VARIOUS PUBLIC FUNCTIONS ARRANGED

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARAMPUR, Jan. 31.

Great enthusiasm prevailed at Dharampur to-day, as His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, arrived here this morning.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Shri Vijaydevji Bahadur, ably assisted by Dewan Saheb Shri Anupdhand Jagjivan Mody and other State officials, had worked day and night, to accord a hearty welcome to His Excellency. All roads and palaces and guest houses were gaily decorated with flags and buntings, which mixed with beautiful surroundings displayed a splendid sight. Narsingh Vilas Palace has been specially decorated for residence of His Excellency. Amidst such cheerful preparations, the news of the illness of Lady Wilson and her consequent inability to attend different functions at Dharampur, has disappointed His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the people of Dharampur.

PUBLIC ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Kanubarda at about 8-45 a.m. when he was accorded a hearty welcome by the State Band which played the National Anthem.

After His Excellency had taken seat on the special dais prepared for the occasion, the President of the Reception Committee from the general public of the State, Mr. Shapurji Tata read and presented an address to His Excellency:

His Excellency the Governor replied in suitable terms and after thanking His Highness and the people of Dharampur, left the shamiana at 9-30 a.m. and went to Narsingr Vilas Palace in procession.

At 11-30 a.m. His Excellency performed the ceremony of opening the A. S. Rasik Kunverba Hospital for women, and the Jubilee Charitable Dispensary, in the shamiana specially built in the compound of the Hospital, when about 500 people were present. The Maharaja Saheb in requesting His Excellency to open the above institutions made a long speech and His Excellency, in reply, thanked His Highness and all present, for the opportunity they had given him in opening such a philanthropic institution.

The meeting dispersed at 12-30 noon.

OPENING OF LADY WILSON MUSEUM

In the unavoidable absence of Lady Wilson, His Excellency the Governor performed the opening ceremony of the Lady Wilson Museum at Dharampur. Maharana Vikramsinhji in requesting the Governor to perform the opening ceremony gave a brief history of the formation of the Museum. He said, the idea of forming an economic museum, illustrating the products of the State first struck him twenty years ago, when he was serving as Revenue Commissioner under his father, the late ruler of the State. The idea gradually developed, and the scope of his dream enlarged more particularly by foreign travel, and the realization of it had at last come. The purpose of the Museum, said the Maharana, was to demonstrate to his subjects what was done in foreign countries.

His Excellency the Governor, before declaring the Museum open, paid a glowing tribute to the intellect and ready perception of the Maharana. The collection of objects, both of art and utility, said His Excellency, were such as to arouse artistic sense and to stimulate creative industry, of his people.

INDIAN REFORMS AND STATES

MAHARANA OF DHARAMPUR PLEADS FOR SAFEGUARDING OF THEIR INTERESST

On Wednesday evening, a banquet was given in honour of the visit of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson to the State in the Durbar Hall. The Maharana in proposing the toast of His Excellency, dwelt with the past history of the State which at one time extended its territories upto Bassein of Thana District in the South, Trambak in the Nasik District in the East, and Chikhali in the North. The treaty of Bassein in 1802 brought the State into direct relationship with the British Government. He, then, made a reference, in passing to the urgent need of a railway line connecting the State with Bulsar and said that, in his opinion it would be financially a profitable project.

Another subject which the Maharana touched upon was the future of India. He said Rulers of Indian States had every reason to feel happy in the thought that India should be gradually equipped and prepared to take its legitimate place as an equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations. While sympathising with the aspirations and ambitions of British Indian subjects, continued the speaker, he could not refrain from emphasising that the Indian States must also have a considerable share of attention in the evolution of any kind of new polity. The Indian States formed a distinct entity by themselves, and their obligations to the Suzerain Power and their rights and privileges were solemnized by treaties and agreements. He, therefore, pleaded for a scrupulous safeguarding of their position as independent units in compliance with treaties and precedents. No scheme of constitutional reforms, he said, could be satisfactory or complete unless an adequate and proper provision was made for the representation of the interests of the States and for avoiding any direct or indirect injury to those interests as a result of changed environments.

SWAMIJEE'S WONDERFUL POWER.

Present, Past and Future most wonderfully and accurately revealed through the system of MEDITATION (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited testimonials from distinguished Europeans and Indians, throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, etc. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading (monthly details) Rs. 2, (weekly details) Rs. 5. Complete Life Reading Rs. 5. Extensive Whole Life Reading Rs. 10. V. P. charges extra. Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., (Occultist) Swami Premananda Ashram, 8-E, Beadon Street (Room No. XI), Calcutta.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

ASAF ALI-GANGULI MARRIAGE

We are glad to hear that Mr. Asaf Ali is shortly going to wed Miss Ganguli, the niece of Professor Gangali, a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The bridegroom will remain a Musalman while the bride will remain a Hindu. We congratulate Mr. Asaf Ali on this proposed marriage and we hope that this marriage will serve as an example to others and will be an incentive to many more marriages of this nature, since this is one of the ways for achieving Hindu-Muslim unity.—("Riyasat.")

We have learnt from a reliable source that H. H. the Nawab of Rampur has appointed Hakim Muhammad Jamil Khan, as his special physician on a salary of Rs. 1,000 from the 1st of January. Orders with regard to this appointment will shortly be out.—("Hamdard.")

We learn that H. E. the Viceroy also sent a message of sympathy to Hakim Muhammad Jamil Khan as soon as he learnt of Hakim Ajmal Khan's death. We are sorry to say that this message was not available to the Press and somehow or other the country could not know anything about it. The country will now realise that Hakim Ajmal Khan's death was also mourned by official circles as was done by the whole country.—("Hamdard.")

The latest news from Bharatpur is to the effect that the Maharaja of Bharatpur has asked the Government of India to appoint Chaudhari Chhotu Ram as Revenue Member to work in company with the British Administrator so that he may be able to pay full regard to the rights of the Royal family. It is learnt that the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is opposed to Chaudhari Chhotu Ram's appointment.—("Riyasat.")

Khwaja Hasan Nizami writes in "Munadi" as follows:—"I am working for 18 hours a day for the last so many years and the result is that my health has become worse, and the doctors have now advised me to take complete rest. I am now distributing work amongst my co-workers and by the end of January I shall go to Burma to take rest."

KEMALIST LEAGUE IN DELHI.

A rumour is on foot that a League to be known as the Indian Kemalist League is shortly going to be formed in Delhi to give effect to such reforms as have been introduced in Turkey by Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha.—("Bande Matram.")

The other day H. H. the Nawab of Rampur visited the Madrasa-e-Nizamia, attached to the Farangi Mahal, Lucknow, and expressed his satisfaction at the kind of religious education [illegible] there. The Nawab Saheb stayed at the Madrasa for more than 2 hours, and before he left the Institution he announced a donation of Rs. 200 per mensem. The Nawab Saheb also addressed the students for a few minutes before leaving the school.—("Hamdard.")

"Zamindar" writes:—"Maulavi Saiyed Muhammad Ismail had at the instance of Sultan Ibn Saud sent an invitation to H. M. King of Afghanistan requesting him to visit the holy places of Islam as well. The King has now replied expressing his inability to comply with the request at the present time as his whole programme is already chalked out. In conclusion, he, however, states that, God willing, he will try to visit the holy places at some future date and have the honour to meet the Sultan."

SOUND PROOF Zam-Buk CURES

THOUSANDS of grateful tributes to Zam-Buk reach us every year. They express, in different words and many languages, a message that all skin sufferers should take to heart—Zam-Buk cures when all else fails!

Zam-Buk will heal anything from a simple cut, bruise or burn to a fiery patch of eczema, a poisoned wound or an ulcer. Zam-Buk quickly stops pain and bleeding; it kills bad germs, allays swelling and inflammation, and induces the growth of new healthy skin.

Zam-Buk owes its marvellous curative properties to its refinement and rare herbal origin.

Nurse's Praise.—"I have known Zam-Buk for 20 years as a sure skin cure—in fact, one stuck it saved my finger from amputation. Zam-Buk is wonderful for sprains and drawing out inflammation and poison, and it grows new skin like magic. I have used it for abrasions, scalds and bad legs, and this marvellous medicine has never failed me or any of my patients." Nurse A. Dickens, of Hawthorne St., Bristol, England.

Averts Amputation.—"I feared amputation of my foot. It was a ghastly wound, caused by a sharp piece of coral. Under medical treatment the limb got healthy worse, so, hearing that the store had some Zam-Buk, I got them to send a few boxes over. This wonderful curative balm soon ended all pain and discharge. It healed this ugly tropical sore when all else failed." C. B. Coates, Fmn, Customs Dept., Rabaul, West Pacific.

Splendid First-Aid.—"As an antiseptic healer and first-aid I find Zam-Buk splendid. It is of the greatest service amongst my work people, who have malignant ulcers, poisoned wounds and sores of all kinds. After cleaning the injured or diseased parts, I apply Zam-Buk or strips of lint or bandage—changing the dressing regularly." C. B. Brodie, Esq., Kelaniya, Ceylon.

Given up for Lost.—"A pupil of our Phongyi was so severely burnt about the body that his parents gave him up for lost. Native medicines and oils were applied without avail, but this precious Zam-Buk soothed and healed the terrible wounds, and grew new, healthy skin in less than a fortnight." Mr. M. Hpaw, Maung Khine St., Rangoon.

Skin on Fire.—"I had a severe attack of prickly heat and it was impossible to keep my hands off the fiery patches. On a friend's advice I tried Zam-Buk. Its soothing, cooling action was really amazing. Zam-Buk seemed to get right at the cause. It quickly removed all trace of the disfiguring eruption with a growth of new healthy skin." Mrs. E. Cook, Kennedy Terrace, Brisbane, Australia.

Hospital Failed.—"Zam-Buk cured my brother's scalp eczema after hospital treatment and the School Authorities had completely failed. The first few applications of the balm stopped the pain and itching and brought wonderful improvement. It dried up the awful sores, caused them to fall away and made the boy's head clean and healthy." Mr. N. G. Partwright, Dharamtala St., Calcutta.

Chemists and medicine vendors everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Rs. One per box or Rs. 2-4 family size. Agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Ghazni Rd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Esplanade, Madras; M. G. Shahani & Co., Karachi; The Rangoon Co., Ltd., Colombo or E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon, etc. LZ 1885

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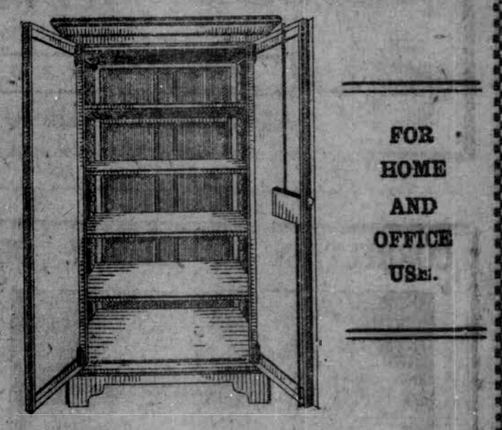
GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FATS.



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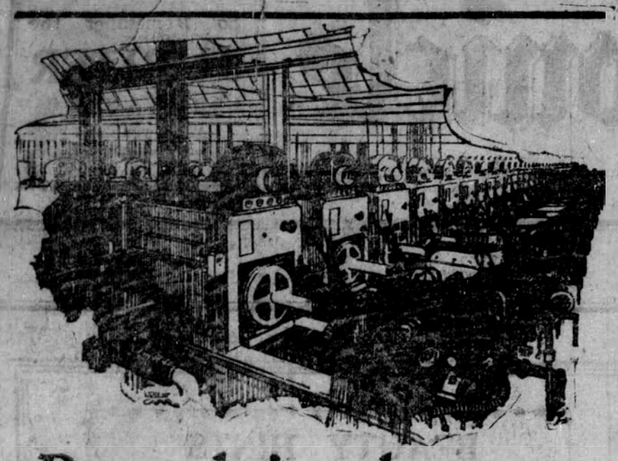

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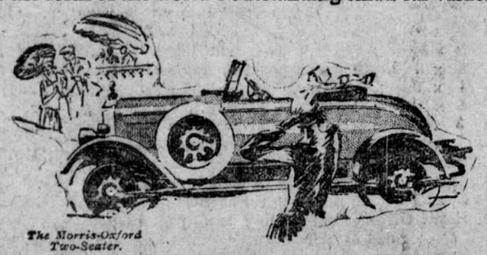

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Annual report and other particulars gladly supplied on writing to the under-Signed.

Vallavbhai Hathibhai Desai,
Honorary Secretary,
Hindu Anath Ashram, NADIAD.

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If your kidneys are weak, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is dangerous to neglect warnings such as backache, urinary disorder, bladder irregularities, rheumatic twinges, stiff, swollen joints, gravel or sediment in the urine, sciatica and lumbago pains, ringing noises in the ears, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

Your obvious course is to strengthen and tone the kidneys whilst there is time. Don't wait another day! Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the special kidney medicine that is famous for successfully relieving rheumatism and other serious results of kidney weakness. Thousands of grateful men and women vouch for Doan's Pills. Ask your neighbour.

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ST. ANTHONY'S EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

MISAPPREHENSION REMOVED

Brother P. George, Director, St. Anthony's Charitable Educational Institutions, Kanara, Honavar, writes:—

The annual general meeting of the members of the Universal Brotherhood and St. Anthony's Charitable Institutions conducted by the Brotherhood was held at Honavar, North Kanara, on the 10th January last, under the Chairmanship of Brother P. George, Director. The institutions were started in 1917 with a view to spread primary and industrial education among the poor and backward classes of the District without distinction of caste or creed. There are at present six primary schools in the villages of Honavar and Kumta Talukas, while in Honavar town there is an orphanage with a higher elementary Anglo-vernacular school and industrial classes attached to it. In all there are over 400 students of all creeds attending these institutions. No fees whatever are charged. Fourteen boys of the orphanage are learning handicrafts in Bombay, ten attending the works of Messrs. Mistry and Co., cabinet-makers, and four others attending the carpet-making and black-smithy classes at the Sir J. J. School of Arts. The Director thanks Messrs: Mistry and Co, and also Mr. Gazdar, principal of Gazdar's Health Home, for permitting these boys to take lessons in physical culture at the Home, free of charge.

The newly-elected governing body of the Brotherhood and Institutions consists of Brother P. George (Director), Brother Lomnick (Manager) and Messrs: A. V. Mathew and P. S. Mathai (Protestants) and L. R. Naik (Hindu.) There are now in all 13 members in the Brotherhood, including the above five, the rest being Messrs: S. R. Naik, P. S. Naik, M. V. Naik and R. J. Pai (Hindus), Rev. M. P. Phillpose and S. J. Periyan (Protestan and S. J. Pinto and A. P. Rodrigues (Catholics). Messrs: M. D. Karki (M' L C.) and P. G. Kirki, pleaders, have, kindly consented to be the legal advisers of the Brotherhood.

Some persons last year tried to ruin the Institution by levelling false charges against those conducting the institutions, but fortunately these charges were proved to be utterly groundless in the Sessions Court of Kanara and the Institutions have come out of the ordeal unscathed and their popularity among all classes of people has increased ten-fold. The Brotherhood and Institutions exist solely for the service of God through the service of the poor and illiterate masses of this country, without distinction of creed or class. They are neither affiliated to any Church mission nor are they under the control of any Church. They appeal for the sympathy and help of all, Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Jews and Christians in this labour of love.

CREATING MISAPPREHENSION.

In a letter addressed to the 'Times of India' one Mr. Saldana has tried to create some unnecessary misapprehension regarding the institutions, stating that some persons are going about in Bombay and the mofussil collecting subscriptions for these institutions and that "many of the subscribers believe or are led to believe that the said institutions are under patronage or control of the ecclesiastical authorities of North Kanara." I wish to state most emphatically that the authorities concerned with the institutions never in their whole career have collected even a pice under the misrepresentation that their institutions were under the patronage or control of the ecclesiastical authorities of Kanara or elsewhere. Our best and regular donors have contributed towards our institutions because they fully appreciate our work and worth. The correspondent ought to know that to do meritorious service to the depressed and neglected members of the public virtue in itself and requires no special permission from anybody.

PROGRESS IN MORVI

OPENING OF WATSON CLUB

(From Our Correspondent.)

MORVI, Jan. 29.

Under the progressive rule of His Highness Shree Lukhdhirji, Maharaja Saheb of Morvi, great strides have been taken in railway extension, improvement of communications, development of internal and sea-borne traffic, and in other requirements of corporate life. The long-felt desideratum for a club to provide a common meeting-place for officers and members of the general public has now been met by the establishment of the sumptuously equipped Watson Club, which was formally declared opened on January 21 by the Hon'ble Mr. Kealy, Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States Agency, in response to the request made by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

Thanking the Hon'ble Mr. Kealy and the guests, the Maharaja said that it was a good augury for the Club that they had been fortunate enough in securing two Agents' honoured names to be associated with this Institution. The building was designed in pure Indian style, so peculiar to Rajputana.

He described the advantages of such an institution in Mr. Watson's own words:—"The advantages of games and recreations are very great and are more and more recognised in the modern world." He said that he was a great believer in a club as a social institute and he felt the necessity for it for a long time, at Morvi.

HON. MR. KEALY'S REPLY.

In reply, Hon. Mr. Kealy said that a Club was, as it were, the natural coping stone to the edifice of games and recreations; both intellectual and physical. He emphasised that the people of Morvi should show their gratitude to the Maharaja by really using the club regularly. Without flattery he said that in his opinion, the building was one of the most attractive and beautiful clubs he had seen.

Thanking the Maharaja he opened the Watson Club and wished it every success.

GRATIS AND POST FREE

Boyhood's Peril and Manhood's Curse.

An invaluable sexual science dwelling on as to how the young and old, the married or unmarried, would attain full pleasures of youthful life, health, wealth and prosperity. Must be read and re-read by everybody. Apply—BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, Bhagalpur.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held in the Petit Building, Hornby Road, on Wednesday, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit presiding. The report of the Executive Committee for 1925 stated:

CASES DEALT WITH.

During 1925, 11,797 prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained in 11,662 cases. In 45 cases the accused were acquitted. Cases warned and discharged by the Honorary Magistrates numbered 584.

Horses.—During the year there were 2,860 cases dealt with as against 2,372 in the year 1924 showing an increase of 428 cases. Out of these 1,541 cases were prosecuted for lameness, 460 cases of girth-gall 347 cases of broken-knees, 180 cases of sort-chest, 111 cases for being emaciated and all the rest were of minor complaints.

Bullocks.—There were 8,834 cases dealt with during the year. Out of these 3,291 were prosecuted for lameness, 2,745 cases for sore-neck and 829 for being emaciated. There were 670 prosecutions against the drivers of bullock carts for overloading timber, stone and other sundry articles. Also 251 loaders of carts were successfully prosecuted for overloading.

Buffaloes and other Animals.—During the year under Report there were 34 prosecutions in respect of 36 animals of different kinds including Calves and Donkeys.

Fowls and Peacocks.—During the period under Report there were 36 prosecutions in respect of 379 fowls, and 3 in respect of 4 peacocks.

ASSAULT ON SOCIETY'S AGENT.

Society's Agent, Bhisaji Kanooji, was assaulted by one Panchamdas when he was taking two bullocks to the Bai Sakurbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals under the orders of the Honorary Presidency Magistrate [illegible] On a complaint being made by the Agent at the Lamington Road Police Station the said Panchamdas was arrested and charged before the 4th Presidency Magistrate on the 6th April 1925. On the accused pleading guilty he was convicted and fined Rs. 40 or in default was sentenced to undergo 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FINANCE.

The income of the Society during the period under Report was Rs. 44,807-10-3 while the expenditure was Rs. 41,692-14-5.

HOSPITAL.

The number of animals remanded by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates as well as those brought voluntarily for treatment at the Hospital during the period under Report was 4,540. Out of this number 3,842 were treated as in-patients and 698 as out-patients.

The report was adopted and the Executive and General Committees for the ensuing year were appointed. A resolution of thanks to the Cotton and Grain Merchants, and Millowners was also passed for their very liberal contributions.

Smoke PASSING SHOW—they are Cigarettes that all enjoy—and save the Coupons. Then you will share this latest offer to smokers of PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES—books by such famous authors as Gilbert Frankau, Ethel M. Dell, H. G. Wells, Cosmo Hamilton, E. F. Benson, Elizabeth Bibesco.

They are FREE—POST FREE—DUTY FREE—direct from the London Publishers. Inside each packet and tin you will find a list of books from which to choose—any one of which is yours for 40 Coupons from 50's tins or 200 Coupons from 10's packets of

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WORLD-KNOWN
Pure Medicated and Scented

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Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair, Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.
AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c
in Various Govt., Semi-Govt, and other Exhibitions.
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Districts and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

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It thoroughly Invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigou to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle

Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

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It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

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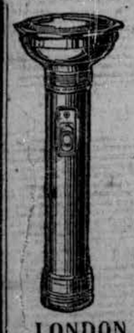

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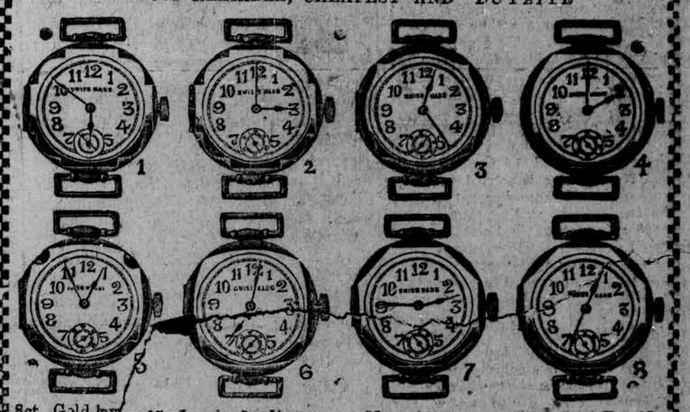

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY SHALL MAKE HISTORY.

Mahatmaji's Appeal to People

"I hope that the boycott will pass peacefully and show the nation's Strength of purpose."
MAHATMA GANDHI.

The British Parliament invites India to co-operate in settling terms for a further period of foreign domination. An old Poetess has sung "The granite pillar splits and breaks if it cannot bear the weight. Have you seen it soften and bend? When dishonour faces the brave, they surrender their lives. Never will they bend their heads before their foes.
C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.

AVENGE SIMON INSULT.

Mahatma Gandhi.

A COMMISSION OF INSULT

The British Parliament invites India to co-operate in settling terms for a further period of foreign domination. An old Tamil poetess has sung: "The granite pillar splits and breaks if it cannot bear the weight. Have you seen it soften and bend? When dishonour faces the brave, they surrender their lives. Never will they bend their heads before their foes." The proof of Britain's intentions is in the composition of the Commission itself.

Let England see that India is capable of carrying out to the end her resolution to have nothing to do with this Commission of Insult, and that men and women of all parties, communities and religions have united over it. It will be the best evidence of our fitness for self-rule, if we sink our differences and present a united front on a grave occasion like this. It is this sensitiveness to National Dishonour and ability to unite at will that enables a nation to defend its frontiers. Guns and machines can be purchased and soldiery trained at any time. A peaceful nation need not be afraid of its neighbours.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.

BOMBAY SHALL SET EXAMPLE

"Bombay must and, I am confident, will set the example to the rest of India, in boycotting the Simon Commission. On the effective and complete boycott of this Commission depends the political future of our Motherland. This is not rhetoric, but a cold statement of fact. The boycott must be relentless. Bombay City must give a clear mandate. Citizens of Bombay, awake, arise, and stop not till the grant of complete National Independence is reached. "Vande Mataram."

S. SATYAMURTI.

WHO IS WHO IN BOYCOTT

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir Abdur Rahim. Mr. M. A. Jinnah. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna. Pandit Motilal Nehru. Dr. Annie Besant. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad. Sir Tej Bahadur Dr Ansari. Pandit Ma...

MAKE HARTAL A SUCCESS.

Maulana Mahomed Ali.

THE SIMON AN SCRUTINY.

Sir John Simon and his Commission are arriving in Bombay to-day to investigate into our fitness for Swaraj No nation which respects its own dignity or believes in its own capacity, can submit to the hu... examination at the hands ... they

FOLLOW EGYPT'S EXAMPLE.

HOW MILNER COMMISSION WAS BOYCOTTED

ISOLATED FOR THREE MONTHS.

A COMPLETE CIRCLE OF SILENCE

In May, 1919, Lord Curzon announced that a Mission under Lord Milner would be sent to Egypt to prepare a Constitution under the British Protectorate. The announcement was received in Egypt with derision, and the Nationalist Movement immediately decided to boycott the Mission. Lord Milner and his colleagues spent three months in Egypt, employing every device to secure the co-operation of the Egyptian people, and they returned to England without a representative Egyptian having consulted with them. Never in history has a nation revealed more unfeeling determination.

The intensity of feeling was revealed in many ways. The members of the Egyptian Bar stopped work for a week in protest against the coming of the delegation. There was a remarkable three-weeks' strike of the Egyptian officials in all the Public Departments. Workers of every trade struck, and even the boys and girls of the schools stopped work. Finally, the Ministry joined the strike movement and resigned.

MISSION ISOLATED.

For a time the Mission sat isolated at the Semiramis Hotel, surmounted by armoured cars and aeroplanes, vainly sending forth invitations to innumerable Egyptians to give evidence. The boycott was so complete that Lord Milner was compelled to issue a proclamation couched in the most conciliatory terms. "All opinions may be freely expressed to the Mission", read the proclamation. "There is no wish to restrict the area of discussion, nor need any man fear that he will compromise his convictions by appearing before it. He will, on the contrary, be no more compromised by expressing his opinions than the Mission will be compromised by hearing them. Without a perfectly frank discussion it will be difficult to put an end to misunderstanding and arrive at an agreement."

The Nationalists replied expressing appreciation of the intention to widen the field of discussion, but declared that they could only open negotiations when their demand for complete independence was conceded. The boycott continued unbroken.

PART PLAYED BY STUDENTS.

They marched in procession, some one on foot, some in carriages, shuting for "Independence" and "Down with the English", and waving National banners. They flocked to the houses of the Extremist leaders, and Mme. Zaghlul Pasha and others addressed impassioned orations to them from the windows.

"They followed in large crowds the coffins of rioters killed in the street, affrays, and rent the air with their shrill lamentations. They took a hand in the building of barricades, and though they generally dispersed when fighting actually began, some of them, it was noted, returned to gloat over brutal deeds of violence perpetrated by the men.

OFFICIALS ON STRIKE.

"When the Government officials went on strike small groups of women acted as pickets outside the gates of the Ministers to hold up those who wanted to return to their duties. In the fellaheen rising the women, embittered, perhaps, by the hardships they had suffered through ruthless requisitions of war supplies and to arbitrary recruitment for the Labour Corps in their villages, by order of the British Government, as they were told, joined with the men in tearing up the Railway lines and destroying the Telegraphs and in pillaging and burning, which took place up and down the countryside.

"Women have been equally prominent in all the noisy demonstrations of the last two months against the Milner Mission, one of their favourite devices being to take possession of the Tramway cars at some terminus and drive through the City, without of course, paying any fares, yelling "Down with Milner" and other patriotic amenities, and flaunting little paper flags in the faces of Europeans who venture to claim their right to travel in public conveyances.

"What is more serious is that the infection has spread into the Girls' Schools and like the Boys' Schools they go on strike to mark their disapproval of Lord Milner and his colleagues, and children of 11 and 12 concoct passionate telegrams of protest to the Minister of Education and even to the Prime Minister. Members of the Cabinet themselves complain bitterly that they cannot restrain their own daughters. The girls are indeed, more violent than the boys ..... It would be wrong to make light of the wide-spread bitterness that underlies this feminine upheaval. For, the women of Egypt, though they may be politically powerless, reflect, perhaps in an exaggerated, but none the less alarming, form, the general uprising against authority produced the Extremist campaign against the ritish "usurpers."

The incidents described above were cha- teristic of the general revolt of the en- people against the British Rule. The vincial Councils, which, like the Legis- e Assembly, were supposed to have been lved, met on their own initiative and d strong resolutions condemning the r Mission and the Protectorate, sup- g the Zaghlul delegation and assert- dependence. The Omdehs the official n of Egyptian villages, issued simi- onouncements. The authorities of har, the great Mahomedan Institu- which the Sultan is the titular sued a manifesto setting forth the f the Egyptian Nation to com- dependence and the Princes of the own family boldly endorsed the st Programme.

the elected members of the sup- egislative Assembly (a large ma- he whole body) met and declared independent nation.

E MISSION RETURNS.

r Mission returned to England 20, without succeeding in break e of silence around it. Arriv- n, Lord Milner and his col he sense to make a direct ap l and this delegation to whom overnment had before denie unrepresentative, to Zaghlul erned and deported, to had refused to see v.n itted to proceed to P

Other Lands":-

SOLID WALL OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE

STUDENTS LEAVE SCHOOLS AND TAKE TO PROPAGANDA

HOW EGYPT FACED THE "MILNER" MENACE

The following extracts from Sir Valentine Chirol's book "Egyptian Problem" will be found interesting and instructive in view of our present attitude towards the Royal Commission. The Milner Commission came, saw and returned. It left Egypt, utterly baffled, humiliated and defeated by the resolute will of a united nation more than ever determined to achieve "complete independence."

At last, on December 7th, in spite of all threats and fulminations, the Milner Mission, or more correctly Commission, arrived quite quietly in Cairo. There had been no untoward incidents and the Cairenes were quiet aware after what had happened on November 16th in Abdeen Square, that Lord Allenby had no mind to tolerate any more riotous demonstration. The Government had taken some pains to make it a representative Commission, for Lord Milner had as his colleagues Sir John Maxwell, who had made many friends in Egypt and lost none even when he administered martial law as General commanding the Forces during the first year of the war; Sir Rannel Rold, lately Ambassador in Rome, who had served for some time under Lord Cromer during the first phase of the Occupation; General Sir Owen Thomas, an expert on agriculture in many parts of Africa, who sits in the House of Commons as a somewhat detached member of the Labour Party; Mr. J. A. Spender, who as editor of the "Westminster Gazette," has been the ablest exponent of orthodox Liberalism in the London Press; Mr. C. J. B. Hurst, one of the legal advisers of the Foreign Office, who had done much solid spade work at the Peace Conference. The Secretary of the Commission, Mr. T. Lloyd, had been formerly in the Egyptian service, and has won golden opinions from Englishmen and Egyptians alike. The Commission shared with the recently created Ministry of Communications, the newest and latest of Cairo hotels, the Semiramis, and from their windows they could look across the Nile to the unchanging Pyramids and the Sphinx with the subtle smile, whose riddle they, like so many others before them, had come out to try to solve. Was it to baffle them too?

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

What the Commission cannot have been prepared for, since British Ministers had shown no signs of realising it and Lord Allenby himself [illegible] of it in the rosy coloured speech recently delivered at the Guildhall, was the situation in Egypt itself, or the reception that awaited it on arrival. During the eight months which had elapsed since the first announcement of Lord Milner's mission, we had fallen back into the old policy of drift, whilst the Egyptian Party of Independence had been working indefatigably and as the event proved very successfully, to persuade the Egyptian people to have nothing whatever to do with the Commission and to oppose a solid wall of passive resistance, not only to the inquiry which it came out to conduct, but also to the very premises on which that inquiry was instituted, namely the maintenance of the British Protectorate. Whether the resistence would have proved equally stubborn, had one or two responsible Egyptians been invited to join the Commission when it was constituted or had been co-opted on to it when it reached Cairo, is a question that the Egyptian themselves never seem to have raised.

BAN ON SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

In the presence of this organised opposition, the Commission had necessarily to modify its programme, but it never flinched from its task, which was more than ample for the short time allotted to it. As it had always contemplated, it stayed three months in Egypt. They were three very strenuous months and cannot have been very pleasant ones for its members. For on the surface the tactics of the Party of Independence were extremely successful. The boycott proclaimed by it against the Commission before it reached Egypt was rigidly enforced, not only against the Commission collectively in Cairo, but against individual members who attempted excursions on their own account into the provinces. There was a very thorough organisation for watching every member's movements and especially those of any one of them who tried to visit the villages and get into touch with the "fellaheen" and see for himself the conditions in which they live. Emissaries from Cairo dogged his tracks and often, but not always, succeeded in frightening the wretched villagers out of their wits with threats of the awful things that would happen to them, if they ventured into contact with the "unclean things." Wherever a member of the Commission travelled or was expected to travel, the local Nationalist Committeee was warned from headquarters in Cairo to be on the alert, and even at small railway station on the line demonstrations consisting often of a mere handful of schoolboys headed by a few vociferous effendis, generally lawyers and school teachers were in readiness to shout "God crush (or sometimes crash) Milner!" "Long live Egypt! Long die England" and other such amenities. So keen were they not to allow a single member of the Commission to escape their attentions that on one or two occasions travellers who had no connection whatever with it found themselves unexpectedly treated to these patriotic displays as the victims of mistaken identity. At Assiut the local Bar threatened to leave the court if Mr. Hurst the legal member of the Commission, who wanted to attend an ordinary sitting of the provincial tribunal, presumed to enter the court-house. They got for their pains in this instance an extremely dignified rebuke which in any other country than Egypt and even in Egypt at any other time than this, would have made them feel very foolish. At Tahta the Nationalists discovered too late that the town had been already harbouring Mr. Spender for a couple of days, and that whilst they were gathering in their thousands at the railway station to give him warm send off, he had departed quietly by motion for Cairo. So they turned their attentions to the Governor, who had committed the heinous offence of receiving him, and serious rioting ensued for several days, and was only quelled after one Indian soldier had been killed and another badly wounded by bringing up two batialions to occupy the town. Fortunately this was the only occasion on which the campaign against the Commission led to any grave disturbances. Lord Allenby and martial law saw to that and the quiet serenity of temper with which the Commission pursued its labours undisturbed by the clamour of a largely astifical agitation, must have helped not a little to baffle the worst mischief makers' schemes. On several occasions when Lord Milner and his colleagues had to run the gauntlet of unfriendly demonstrations, the ready tact and good humour with which they met the demonstrators promptly put them out of countenance. In Cairo itself no attempt was ever made to molest them and their visit to Alexandria the most important commercial centre in Egypt brought them at least into fruitful contact with the great foreign communities. French, Italian, Greek as well as English that are and must for a long time continue to be the vital factors in its economic life.

The prolonged delay in the despatch of the Commission had allowed abundant time for a campaign of gross misrepresentation, which had taught the Egyptians to believe that its main purpose was to induce them to subscribe to the maintenance of the Protectorate, and that any contact with it would be tantamount to a recognition of British "usurpation". The very conciliatory communique issued by the Commission three weeks after its arrival, giving the clearest assurance of its desire to hear "without prejudice" the opinion of all parties and classes, fell on wildfully deaf ears, and was merely construed into a reluctant acknowledgment of the efficacy of the boycott, which it was declared high treason for any to disregard.

COMMITTEES AT WORK.

Of all the extravagant protest which the presence of the commission drew forth, only two public pronouncements deserve special notice. The one fact of Egyptian Nationalism is deeply tinged with Mahomedan fanaticism there had always been reason to suspect, and for months past it had been very noticeable that almost all the turbulent demonstrations usually ending in violence, originated in popular gatherings held inside the mosques where the most fiery speeches could be made with impunity. But though El Azhar was known to be a hotbed of anti-British agitation and the great majority of its students had been allowed to desert the univerasity in order to perambulate the country and to preach the boycott in the rural districts, its authorities had never yet openly indentified themselves with the Party of Independence. They at last found an excuse in an incident which the extremists seem to have carefully prepared. Students for El Azhar had been devoting their attention for some days to the native shopkeepers in the bazaars adjoining the university, and trying to force them to close their shops as a protest against the commission. The shopkeepers, peace loving folk with a keen eye to business objected and applied for protection. A small party of British soldiers was accordingly sent to maintain order and drove off a truculents band of Azharties who at first made show of resistance and then fled down a small street to El Azhar, whence as soon as they thought themselves safe within its sacred precincts, they threw stones at their pursuers. Neither the young British officer nor his men knew anything about El Azhar and they fell into the trap. They only knew that they were being stoned from a native building and a few men rushed the pas-

(Continued on page 3.)

HOW EGYPT VINDICATED HER SELF-RESPECT

MILNER COMMISSION COLD-SHOULDERED.

SENSATIONAL AND SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT.

The following extracts from Mr. George Young's "Egypt" will be read with interest:—

"It had been generally recognised by u that a working relationship must be restored between English and Egyptians as soon as the strikes were over. The High Commissioner had made use of the lull for leave and had made use of his leave to get a sop that might bring his Cerberus to hand. But it was wrongly assumed at home that the rebellion was over. Consequently, his proclamations (November 10, 1919), declared that our policy in Egypt was "to preserve autonomy under British protection and to develop the system of self-government under Egyptian rule; to establish a constitutional system in which, under British guidance, as far as may be necessary the Sultan, his Ministers, and the elected representatives of the people may..... co-operate in the management of Egyptian affairs", and, finally, "to send to Egypt a Mission to work out the details of a Constitution and in consultation with the Sultan's Ministers and representative Egyptians, to undertake the preliminary work". In plain English, the Protectorate and the subordination of Egyptians was to be maintained as the basis of a new Constitution which, it was recognised, could only be imposed with the co-operation and consent of Egypt.

BOYCOTT ORDERED.

Zaghlul in Paris and his Nationalist supporters in Cairo, saw at once the opportunity that was offered them by the sending of a Mission which depended for its success on co-operation, yet made no real concession in principle. The order was given for the boycotting of the Mission, and a barrage of anti-British propaganda was laid down against it. The agitation was in no way discouraged by the internment of the President and prominent members of the Committee of Independence and by the suspension of Nationalist newspapers. Members of the suspended Legislative Assembly and Provincial Councils met and protested. So did the Ulema, the Notables, the Omdehs, the Bar, the Colleges and the Schools. The agitation could not indeed be kept within the limits of the boycott. Public demonstrations raged, the schools rebelled, the mobs again began to riot. The villagers, where the repression had been severest, could be kept quiet. But the town mobs that had been let off easy began to break loose. There was looting, followed by loss of life when the troops cleared the streets. The most serious riots were just outside the Abdin Palace and in the Muski (November 16), where over a hundred rioters were killed and wounded. Foreign shops were sacked, foreign heads broken and the mob showed itself more irresponsible and less purposeful than in the earlier disorders. For these outbreaks were mainly formidable as showing that the use of mob violence was getting out of control. But they achieved their immediate object. Mohamed Said took advantage of the rejection of his representations against the despatch of the proposed Mission to resign (November 15). The only substitute who could be found was a Copt. Yussef Wahab, who had represented that community in almost every Cabinet since the murder of Boutros in 1910. An attempt was also made to form a party of Independent Liberals, to carry on co-operation, but the infant proved still-born. Yussef and his Ministers lived anxious lives, and narrowly escaped assassination more than once. His "Government" was satisfied with remaining in existence, and risked no further exertion.

His Majesty's Government was seriously displeased but undismayed. Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons declared that British supremacy exists in Egypt. "British supremacy is going to be maintained. Let no one in Egypt or out of Egypt make any mistake on that cardinal principle." Lord Curzon in the House of Lords contrasted the savagery of Egypt with the civilisation of the Sudan. Under cover of these "heavies" the Milner Mission arrived (December 10, 1919), itself carrying big guns. Besides Lord Milner there was Sir John Maxwell, Sir Rennel Rodd, and Mr. Lloyd, the Secretary, all with good Egyptian records. Also a representative of Liberalism, another of Labour, and a third of International Law. But no Egyptian.

A SENSATIONAL SUCCESS.

From the first it was evident that the boycott of the Mission was going to be an even more sensational success than had been the sabotages and the strikes. For the Commission found itself subjected to a picketing worthy of Poplar, a boycott that would have done credit to Tipperary, and a taboo of Palynesian rigour. Its members, even on individual excursions, found themselves cold-storaged by a frigid escort and cold-shouldered by all and sundry. If the legal member went to witness a sitting of the Law Court the Bar got up and left in a body. When the Liberal member (Mr. J. A. Spender) successfully evaded a hostile demonstration at Tanta there was a riot. The Commission left after three months (March, 1920), having learnt more about Egyptian nationalism and less about the Egyptian nation than it had hoped. But it had at least been wholly convinced as to the necessity of restoring co-operation—a necessity not only political, but also economic.

The departure of the Commission was celebrated by the meeting at Zaghlul's house of five-sixths of the members of the old Legislative Assembly, who unanimously passed a resolution nullifying all measures enforced since the prorogation of the Assembly, including the decree proclaiming the Protectorate. Other resolutions proclaimed national independence, the mandate of the Wafd, and Egyptian sovereignty over the Sudan. The rather ineffective retort of the British was the re-introduction of the preventive Press censorship, relaxed since the restoration of order."

A MORAL AND POLITICAL SOMERSAULT

(BY C. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.)

The boycott of the Simon Commission and the Hartal to-day throughout the country, which is but an aspect of that boycott, are unique phonomena in the political history of India, the significance and importance of which are at once ill-appreciated and belittled by Government and their co-operators. The origin of these phenomena is not to be sought for in the mere exclusion of Indians from the Commission which is but a very small constituent of the great crime committed against the three hundred odd millions of Hindustan, by a combination of all political parties in England. Apart from the historic argument resting on the fact that the British rule of India was commenced, if not not invited, with the consent and assistance of the people of the country, very much in the way in which Prince William of Orange was invited and assisted in becoming the King of England by its people and taking the relations of England and India merely as a fact, we cannot but believe that the appointment of this Commission with its omissions and commissions with all the authoritative utterances made in defence of those commitments, constitutes a flagrant breach of the compact developed between the two countries in the course of close upon one hundred years. Disguise it how it may be, these utterances simply mean, you people of India, listen. We are the conquerors and you are the conquered and you have no rights other than the gifts we bestow upon you. We treat you better than any other people by their conquerors."

So early as 1833 when the Charter Act was passed, the policy adopted expressly and by necessary implication was not only that service henceforth under the East India Company was thrown open to Indians to the same extent as to Europeans but also the whole system of government was devised with the full knowledge that thereby the people of India would be gradually trained to self-government and that they would establish and maintain free English institutions so much so that a demand for absolute independence might arise one day which Lord Macaulay declared would be "the proudest day in English history."

ADROIT LANGUAGE OF THE PREAMBLE.

Then twenty-five years later came the great Proclamation of Queen Victoria of blessed memory which was both a solemn compact between her and the people of India and their sacred charter under which their political status and rights were recognised as equal to those of her white subjects.

Sixty years later during the great war and by reason too of their unflinching loyalty and the phenomenal sacrifices made by them in blood and money, their inherent rights to full self-technically to a and self-government and technically to a complete responsible parliamentary government—of course like that of England,—were frankly and fully admitted by the people and Parliament of England. In gratefully acknowledging all these admissions and promises, we treated and repudiated with contempt the adroit language insidiously introduced, under the auspices of the most vain of Indian Viceroys, in the preamble of the Parliament Act of 1919,—that the measure of the advance towards this natural and God-given status was to be regulated by the Parliament exclusively.

PRAYER FOR FREEDOM, EVERLASTING.

In all these circumstances we are conscientiously satisfied that while the people of this vast country have in the course of these one hundred years earned and developed their full right to ordain their own political and economic salvation and while we have been expecting to be asked by Parliament and Government what sort of constitution we should like to have established by Parliamentary statute and to have that draft constitution presented to Parliament by a deputation elected by an All-India Convention to be consulted if necessary, a course similar to the course adopted in the case of the self-governing dominions,—suddenly a moral and political somersault was made in the matter of the Simon Commission. Hence our sustained and universal protest against the huge injury and flagrant insult, which have stunned and paralysed us. We are recovering from the effects and we, the entire people, are vividly re-discovering our national collective consciousness and the sense of the essential identity of our political interests. This is a day of prayer for and by the whole people for asking of merciful Providence to give them all strength of mind and courage of heart for carrying on the fight for national freedom until it is won, won in such nature and such measure as to be everlasting and elevating us into the front rank of the family of the great nations of this world.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY

India's oportunity to rise to the full level of her nationhood and demonstrate her resolve for self determination presents itself on the 3rd February when the unwanted White Commission sets its foot on the Indian soil. Co-operation with the Simon Seven is suicidal to national interests. The Commission will merely carry out the plan that was already set for them by the bureaucracy. The singling out of the provinces of Punjab and Madras for the Commission's first visit is a clear indication of a nefarious scheme to impress the Commission with the so-called communal troubles in those provinces. The visit to Girgaon Distriet is arranged with a similar motive. The promise of impartial enquiry is a comouflague. Madras refused to be victimised and is as strong to-day, as Bombay

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

and Bengal. I most humbly appeal to Indians in all provinces to make the hartal a complete success.

V. RAMDAS PANTULU.
Member, Council of State.

DUTY BEFORE RIGHTS.

India has always been ready to show a united front when the people have been called upon to refrain from doing a certain thing. That is a no mean achievement for so composite a nationality but something more is demanded of us if we are to survive the onslaughts of Imperialism. When we can forge a constitution on an agreed understanding, we shall have deserved what we desire. Unto that end not merely a good deal of give and take but a great measure sacrifice and self-abnegation is necessary from the backward communities of India. Broadly the Hindus and amongst them, the Brahmins are the two units of whom such self-renunciation is immediately expected. Only when they learn to place their duties high above their rights, they shall have hastened the advent of Swaraj to their Motherland. On the day on which Sir John Simon and his colleagues land in India, we cannot do better can appeal to our countrymen to remember this gospel.

—B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYA.

UNWELCOME GUESTS

Hartal and boycott are the most fitting reception that can be accorded to unsolicited and unwelcome guests commiss... sit "Dharna" at the Gate of Indi... third February. No lynx-eyed In... henceforth repose faith even i... Labour sympathy. I hope that t... will be peaceful and will not r... any organised anti-boycott ho... that may be sponsored by inte... sons.—Doraiswami Iyengar, M.

SNAP THE CHAIN OF S...

To my mind the only fittin... a self-respecting India ... ought to give, is a refusal ... with the Commission and le... work severely alone. The... honourable course, therefo... clare a boycott of the Co...

NO IGN...

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India has already sh... Simon Commission a... action and carry on th... ing or accepting any ig... ing her future and d...

fusing to submit to cross-examination on the question of India's fitness for responsible Government. There remains nothing else to be done. The Commission may come and go. If it is in need of knowing India's demand, it is in the record of the proceedings of the Councils and the Congress for all to see and profit by. India stands to lose nothing by this attitude. Even if there is any disadvantage accruing from it, the nation must suffer it. It is true that the nation is held by the might of the British Sword. India is reduced to slavery by force of arms; but are we slaves? They ... slaves who submit their necks to the ... willingness. They ...

5H WEEK

FOR BOMBAY HOSPITALS—FEBRUARY 4th to 11th

INDIAN SECTION

This section of the exhibition is devoted to stalls representing every state in India—each built in its own characteristic style of architecture. Here are harmoniously displayed curios and works of art in every medium for which India is famous, as well as Indian products of different kinds; all of which may be purchased for the beautifying of your home and for the satisfaction of your desire for real Indian curios and things of Indian beauty—and for the benefit of the Hospitals which is the real object of 5H Week.

Other attractions for 5H Week:—Amusement Park cabaret—Rio Club—English Village Palace of Opportunities—House of Marvels and Wonders—Boxing—Wrestling—auctioneering, etc., etc.

Books of eleven exhibition admission coupons Rs. 10/- Available at the 5H Offices and at Messrs. Rose & Co.

SOLID WALL OF PASSIVE RESISTENCE

(Continued from page 2.)

sage leading to the courtyard of the mosque and followed their assailants up a staircase. They were promptly withdrawn when the officer realised that it was religious building. But the authorities of El Azhar were determined to see in this unlucky incident a deliberate violation of their sacred premises and addressed an indignent protest to Lord Allenby, who hastened, it may be added, to return an extremely conciliatory reply, explaining the circumstances and only drawing attention in a few dignified words to the provocation under which the soldiers had acted. The real purpose of the protest became apparent, when the native press published at the same time a long and vehement epistle which had accompanied it from the highest dignitaries of El Azhar, setting forth the claims of the nation to complete independence" and endorsing the whole ultra Nationalist programme.

Though addressed to the High Commissioner, it was a manifesto which would reach in due course every village and every mosque in Egypt and far beyond the frontiers of Egypt. It was an open defiance of the authority exercised by the High Commissioner under the Protectorate, which he had been sent out to uphold, and on the face of it an equally open defiance of the authority of the Sultan who had accepted the protectorate. For Sultan Fuad had succeeded to the same supreme control which the Khedives had always enjoyed and which the ex-Khedive Abbas in particular had tightened up over El Azhar. It would have been unthinkable in the days of Faud's predecessors that the grand Mufti and all the other Grand Ulemas and Ulemas of El Azhar should venture on so grave a step without having taken the orders of their timlar head who was also one head of the State. It was stated in British Official quarters that the Sultan sent for some of the signatories and rebuke them in private, but there were few Egyptians who believed that he had not been in some way either privy to their action or powerless to prevent it, when he did nothing publicly to mark his displeasure.

COMMISSION LEAVES BROW BEATEN.

Of far less importance, but not without its own significance, was a manifesto with which most of the princes of the Sultan's own family followed suit. It was in the shape of a letter addressed to Lord Milner, but published simultaneously in all the Nationalist, papers. Like the grave and reverend seigniors of El Azhar, these "descendants of the glorious Mehemet Ali" who, but for British bayonets would have been swept out of Egypt, bag and baggage, which the Khedive Tewfik by Arabi "the Egyptian" proclaimed their loyalty to the cause of the Egyptian nation, and affirmed their determination to co-operate in vindicating Egypt's right to "complete independence". Again, it would have been unthinkable in the days of any other Egyptian ruler that the prince would have thus flouted his authority. For if they only were loyal to Egypt who repudiated

KEEP TO THE IDEAL.

DR ANSARI'S CALL.

DELHI, Feb. 2.

To all those who can read the signs of times, to-day's demonstration can have only one meaning. By universal Hartal, India has shown its will and determination to be mistress in her own house. The only appeal I wish to make to my countrymen is that they would at all cost keep to their ideal of non-violence under all provocations.

M. A. ANSARI.

NOTHING UP HIS SLEEVES.

SIMON'S HANDS FETTERED

BOONSEEKERS BEWARE!

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" writes thus in mail week:—

Sir John Simon reeurned from his brief Swiss holiday and is now understood to be communing anxiously with his colleagues on the Statutory Commission, and not less seriously with the Secretary of State. If the truth were known, they have all been rather taken aback by the volume of the protest which has come from India against the Government's contemptuous disregard of the Indian claim. The Chairman is credited with a desire to do everything possible to placate the Indian opposition, so far as the terms of reference will allow, and there are some people who expect from him a declaration upon his arrival in India which will detach from the ranks of the boycotters those of the less advanced Nationalist school who are still supposed to be amenable to compromise.

Sir John will probably discover as soon as he lands in India, that a good deal more is required than the mere tactics of detachment. It is, of course, not within his power to satisfy the Indian demand, even if he desired to do so. It is for those who appointed him and his Commission to withdraw from an impossible position by handing over to India herself the task which they have placed upon unwanted outsiders.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 3 1928

UNITE, ORGANISE & ACHIEVE.

Mr. V. J. Patel.

I STAND FOR BOYCOTT

I stand by the resolution which supported at the public meeting held in Bombay last November, where I spoke on the same platform with some of my oldest friends in public life. I adhere to every word of that resolution and will boycott the Simon Commission as at present constituted. We Responsivists may have our differences with our Congress and Liberal friends as regards details, but on the main [illegible] affecting the honour and self-respect of the Indian people, we yield to none in our determination to stand together—shoulder

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer.

LEADERS' APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

about myself, without immodesty, I have ever regarded the year 1919-1920 and my delightful association with Mahatma Gandhi and Deshabandhu Das as my rebirth into patriotism. This is another occasion of a similar character when a deep wrong has been done to India. Though temperamentally somewhat averse to heroic pose or phrases, I assure my friends—and may I say, my critics also—that from my humble place in the Legislative Assembly, I will give all the help I can to see that the honour of my country is avenged. Let there be no misgivings about it.

M. R. JAYAKAR.

IMPERIALISM V. NATIONALISM

Self-determination is the natural and inalienable right of every nation. Every self-respecting individual claims the right to mould his own destiny, and to shape his own ends. His notions of right and wrong may fundamentally differ from the accepted view of things. Yet he would rather turn his back on the light than be led along the straight and narrow path of virtue by a directing hand. He claims the supreme privilege of being allowed to make mistakes and of suffering for them.

Even so must a nation seek its own salvation. It must try its own constitutional experiments, and in the rough and tumble of the political arena decide what form of government will suit best the national culture and its peculiar civilisation.

It is only on the grounds of political expediency based on the hard facts of our political life—our weakness and lack of unity, the redoubtable might of Britain—that we have conceded to the British Parliament the right of legislating for us and of conferring a Constitution upon us. But this is not in supererogation of our right to determine our own political future. Even those of us who

A. Rangaswami Iyengar.

Act of 1919 and the Pre-
of never admitted more than
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HARTAL---A FITTING REPLY

'SHOW NATION'S STRENGTH OF PURPOSE"

MAKE THEM WIND UP THE "SHOW"

MR. JAYAKAR REITERATES HIS FAITH IN BOYCOTT

This is a day of prayer for and by the whole people for asking of merciful providence to give them all strength of mind, and courage of heart for carrying on the fight for national freedom until it is won, won in such a nature and such measure as to be ever lasting.

—C. VIJAYARAGHAVACHAR.

I assure my friends that from my humble place in Legislative Assembly, I will give all the help I can to see that the honour of my country is avenged.

—M. R. JAYAKAR.

We are the masters of our country, and we alone can say what we want and what we do not want. Unless and until we adopt this bold attitude, we cannot achieve our goal of Independence and shall have to live the life of abject slavery and deep humiliation.

—DR. SATYAPAL.

The hartal is merely an expression of the deep resentment which India feels at this insult and is a mass demonstration of that feeling. The British people themselves have sown the wind, and they have but to thank themselves if they reap the whirl wind.

—L. R. BHOPATKAR.

Citizens of Bombay, awake, arise and stop not till the goal of complete independence is reached.

—SATYAMURTI.

or fail, rests entirely upon us. If we refuse to cringe and crawl, and draw ourselves up to our natural stature as men, we will yet teach England that India can be insulted with impunity.

M. C. CHAGLA.

LABOUR IN NEW GARB.

While supporting the boycott of the Simon Commission, I wish to express my surprise that the Labour Party in England should have approved of the exclusion of Indians from the Commission on the ground of the difficulty of selecting a few persons representing the whole community and on the ground of the existence of religious minorities. The Labour Party ought to know that the division of the population on religious basis for political objects is a capitalist device for exploiting masses by taking advantage of their ignorance and the Labour Party should be the last to appear to lend support to such a division. The predominant interests that divide the society politically are the economic interests and surely it should not have been difficult to find a few persons in India to represent these interests. I was also surprised to read in article written by a prominent Labour leader in Great Britain that he wondered how a Brahmin could represent workers in India. I hope that Labour Party in Great Britain is not a supporter of caste system. A man does not commit a crime by being born of parents of a certain caste that he should become incapable for the rest of his life to represent the economic class to which he belongs or the interests of which he wants to advocate. I have no doubt that the Labour Party England after having committed the mi[illegible] take of approving the exclusion of Indians from the Commission is now resorting to capitalist arguments to explain away their conduct and save their face.

N. M. JOSHI.

A RED-LETTER DAY

India expects every man, woman and child and especially the youth of the country to do his duty at this momentous hour in the history of India. The struggle is grim, bitter and long and India has got to give in shape of sacrifice a price for her freedom. The Congress has declared for independence and it is the duty of the people of India and particularly the youth of the country, to carry out the said resolution. Simon Commission may come and Simon Commission may go but the country need not take any notice of its commission or its report and must be prepared for the grim struggle. In addition to the political freedom, the country must also prepare for social reconstruction and remove all old and antiquated and cruel customs like the untouchability, child marriage, purdah and the system of widowhood. In the same way, India must be abreast of the times and provide for its children modern education in the shape of chemical, technical and scientific and electric and mechanical education and provide up-to-date Technological and Scientific Institutes. The youth of the country must take in hand the task of the reconstruction of the villages and educating the agriculturists and look after the sanitation and medical relief of the village and spreading the message of the Congress. Crying for external help would not do. There must be self-help and self-reliance. In the same way, the manhood of India should prepare for the defence of the country and take practical measures for taking not only physical training but also military training.

Remember that this day, the 3rd of February should be a Red-Letter Day in the history of India and demonstrate to the people of the world that India is prepared to accept nothing short of independence. Observe complete hartal and carry out the mandate of the Congress.

F. GINWALA.

NO BOYCOTT WITHOUT HARTAL

The movement of a boycott of the Simon Commission without a Hartal is rather feeble. How many can participate in the boycott—only a handful of our leaders. They will be counter-balanced by the self-constituted leaders, who are no more than toadies, who will go and give evidence before the Commission and whom Government will acclaim as the true spokesmen of India and whom Anglo-India will hail as the true leaders and friends of the country. Can a Hartal be so easily explained away? Besides, how many will understand the leaders' message and resolutions of boycott by newspaper and platform propaganda? Only a small fraction—who read the newspapers or attend the meetings. The Hartal will reach all. But it may not be peaceful, say some. Oh—let us hope it will. If it is not, let us try to make the next one more peaceful.

—B. G. KHER.

UNITE, ORGANISE AND ACHIEVE

This day will always be memorable in the annuls of National India as marking the beginning of the 3rd and last phase

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

of our struggle for self-government. It marks the most important epoch which will take us to the promised plan. We all know how far the first phase—Home Rule agitation carried us. We also know how far non-co-operation achieved for us and now begins the struggle which I feel sure will be crowned with success because it is based on unity of all politically minded classes in the country. The road is clear. Let us all therefore 'unite, organise and achieve."

—MAVJI GOVINDJI.

WANTED SUSTAINED UNITY

I would plead for a sustained unity and solidarity in the National ranks, irrespective of social and political differences. That alone will prove an effective answer to the present policy of England. Failure will recoil on us to the detriment of the country's best interests. C. P. Council National Party-policy has given an opportune lead. It is for other Provinces to follow it up to its logical end, as far as may be within their power.

—B. G. KHAPARDE, M.L.C., AMRAOTI

Comrade Saklatwala.

SENTIMENT BEFORE EVERYTHING.

We women believe in "Sentiment before everything." The right of every nation—large or small—to shape one's constitution, must be maintained at all costs. We are sure to have cowards amongst us who will come before the will of our foreign rulers the result of the kind of eduction we receive in our Government controlled institutions.

Let the country show, not merely by

Mr. S. Satyamurti.

speeches and resolutions, but by action that the masses have awakened to their self-respect demands that they must have a right—nay, a determining voice—in the type of Government they mean to have.

Mrs. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALAY.

A FITTING REPLY

The ancient weapon of "hartal" and the modern method of boycott are a fitting reply to the insult offered to India through the camouflage of the Simon Commission.

G. I. PATEL M. L. C.

Swami Venketachellam Chetty.

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